

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA ON OLYMPIC VICTORIES, ATHLETES, FUTURE

OW131014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 13 Aug 84

["Los Angeles Olympics -- Victorious Debut of China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Los Angeles, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The 23rd Olympic Games ended here today, leaving a lasting memory of the world class competition, renewal of friendship and development of the Olympic spirit. For China, the 23rd Olympics will be even more memorable. Its re-appearance in the Olympic arena after an absence of 32 years attracted much attention. Its participation, along with 20 other developing countries which took part in the games for the first time, added lustre and international representation to the quadrennial event.

The 23rd Olympics marked the beginning of China's full-fledged participation in the Olympics as a sports giant. China reaped a good harvest of 32 medals, including 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze. It is fourth in terms of gold medals. The success can be termed as "tremendous" for its first appearance. It demonstrates not only the potential of China as a sports power but also its future contribution to the Olympic movement. Behind the medals, people see a new image of the warm-hearted, honest and enterprising people of China and a new Chinese nation.

It was a moment of pride for all Chinese when the five-star red flag was raised and the Chinese national anthem played at the Olympic victory ceremonies. Gone are the days when China always walked away from the Olympic Games with a score of zero.

People will never forget that 52 years ago, also in Los Angeles, China only entered one athlete in the games. And this athlete, running the 100 and 200 meters events, was eliminated in the first round of competition. In 1936 and 1943, China sent several dozen sportsmen to the Olympic Games but got no medals at all. No wonder that in those days Chinese were known as "the sickmen of East Asia".

Today, China is back again, with a 353-member delegation including some of the world's top-level competitors. Its weightlifters won all the four events in the lighter weight categories. Every day, China had some medal performances to offer, in shooting, gymnastics, volleyball, diving. Almost every day China had something to celebrate.

But the medals for the Chinese were not easily won. They were won as a result of years of hard work plus their courage, tenacity, unyielding spirit and aggressiveness in opening new ground, which characterize the new outlook of the one billion people of China today. The women's volleyball team went down to the United States 1:3 in the pool round. But they were not disheartened. Drawing on their lessons, they came back strongly to defeat the powerful Japanese in the semi-finals and went on to beat their most powerful opponents, the U.S. team, in the final.

The victory was psychological rather than physical, as Chinese coach Yuan Weimin said. The Chinese women's volleyball team is a new line-up, with inadequate international experience. Physically, they enjoy no obvious advantage over their opponents. It is their dauntlessness and courage that led them to victory and the triple title as the world champion, World Cup champion and Olympic champion.

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UNITED STATES

The same spirit was evident in the men's gymnasts too. They failed to win the title for the team and individual all-around events. Under very difficult circumstances, they were determined to offer their best performance in the apparatus finals. And they made it. Li Ning, 21, won three gold medals in the rings, pommel horse and floor exercises, two silvers in the team event and in the vault and one bronze in individual all-around, becoming the leading medal winner at the Los Angeles Games. He is considered one of the greatest gymnasts in Olympic history.

The exultation over gold medal wins is momentary, but the true Olympic spirit displayed by the Chinese sportsmen is lasting. And this means greater contribution to the Olympic movement.

"For unity, friendship and peace" was the motto of the Chinese sportsmen and women in the Olympics and they lived up to their precepts. Their warmth, courtesy, discipline have left a deep impression among people in the Olympic Villages, competition arenas and everywhere they went.

"Chinese athletes observe discipline and have good manners," commented the mayor of the Olympic Village at the University of California, Los Angeles. An ASSOCIATED PRESS report said that "China's Olympic athletes say they came here as determined to win friends as medals -- and they seem to be succeeding in both goals." A commentary in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that the Chinese athletes can get a diplomatic gold medal for their good sportsmanship.

Indeed, the Chinese athletes in the Olympics have promoted understanding and friendship with athletes from other participating countries and with the American people. This is precisely one of the aims of the Olympic movement.

Another thing worth noting is that sportsmen from the mainland and those from Taiwan competed together in the Olympics for the first time and they regarded all their achievements as the success of the whole nation. Through competition and contacts in and outside the sports arenas, they came to know each other better.

Achievements aside, China has not lost sight of its weaknesses and the gap between its athletes and those of other countries. China only got a bronze in athletics, which constitutes the foundation for all other sports, and none at all in swimming. China is also very weak in such sports as yachting, canoeing, kayaking and wrestling. All this shows that China still has a long way to go toward becoming a real sports giant.

China has already applied for the right to host the 11th Asian Games in 1990 and if the application is accepted China will go on to apply for hosting the Olympics in the year 2000. The goal is there. The tasks are arduous. The 23rd Olympics only marks the beginning of China's reentry in the Olympic movement and China will try in every way to make future Olympics a success.

WANG ZHEN, YU QIULI WELCOME BACK ATHLETES

OW111858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- The third contingent of the Chinese sports delegation to the Los Angeles Olympic Games arrived at the capital airport here late this evening.

Among those warmly welcoming the 54 returnees were Wang Zhen and Yu Qiuli, members of the Political Bureau under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The returnees include athletes and coaches in weightlifting, women's basketball, fencing, track and field, yachting, tennis, judo and wrestling.

Speaking at a brief but solemn ceremony, Wang Zhen said: "I salute you comrades and welcome your triumphant return!"

Yu Qiuli pointed out in his speech: The remarkable results you have made at the Olympic Games are something amazing. This is the outcome of your hard efforts and arduous struggle. The party and state, the Army and people all praise you.

Speaking on behalf of the returnees, weightlifting gold medalist Wu Shude thanked the leaders of the party Central Committee and other comrades for their welcome and pledged to continue advance in the days to come in order to win honours for the motherland. Beijing children presented the Chinese athletes with flowers.

Among the well-wishers at the airport were Xu Yinsheng and Xu Cai, vice-ministers in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

State Council Message

OW130714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The State Council of the Chinese People's Republic today sent a message to the Chinese sports delegation in Los Angeles, warmly congratulating the Chinese athletes on their good results at the Olympic Games there. The message said, "At the 23rd Olympic Games which attracted attention the world over, the Chinese sportsmen made a good account of themselves, displayed fine sportsmanship, won 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals, achieving a bumper harvest both in spiritual civilization and sports."

The message added that the participation of our athletes at the Olympic Games "strengthened understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world, showed the good spiritual look of the Chinese people, won honor to the motherland and added glory to the Chinese nation."

"Your brilliant achievement, which has changed the blank record of old China at the Olympic Games, is a breakthrough of historic significance in the history of Chinese sports and demonstrates that the Chinese are able to stand on our own feet in the family of nations. Your achievement is also a great encouragement and impetus to the broad masses of the Chinese people working for the four modernizations," the message said.

"Your success also shows that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, are able to overcome all difficulties and achieve the grand objective of realizing the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, if they emancipate their mind, carry out reforms energetically, fight bravely and strive actively," it said.

"We hope that you will sum up your experience earnestly and continue the effort to make our country a strong sports power within this century," the message concluded.

Feted in Los Angeles

OW121146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Olympians from the People's Republic of China received a rousing welcome at a party given by the Chinese community in Los Angeles and other parts of southern California here tonight. Well over 2,000 people, including local citizens and those from San Francisco and even Taiwan, joined the Chinese athletes in celebrating China's successes at the 23rd Olympic Games scheduled to close tomorrow. China has so far won 15 gold, eight silver and eight bronze medals in the Los Angeles games which opened July 28.

Local youngsters beat drums and gongs and performed traditional Chinese lion dances, turning the party into a festival reminding people of the Lunar New Year celebrations. "China shines today" and "we are proud of you" were on the lips of every host and hostess.

The most popular of the Chinese competitors at the party was by far gymnast Li Ning, who bagged three gold, two silver and one bronze medals to become the only person owning the biggest number of medals at the present games. He and other gold medalists, women volleyballers Lang Ping and Zhang Rongfang, shooter Wu Xiaoxuan and fencer Luan Jujie, were mobbed by admirers for autographs and inscriptions.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin, who was present, told the athletes: "You are the best ambassadors."

Mayor of Los Angeles Tom Bradley paid tribute to the Chinese athletes for exceeding his expectations and adding splendor to the games. "Your performance here has increased understanding and friendship between the people of China and the United States," he said.

Chui Shunxing from Taiwan, who drove for seven hours with his family all the way down from San Francisco, told reporters that he was overjoyed at the successes of the Chinese athletes.

Addressing the party on behalf of the Chinese Olympians, Zhang Rongfang attributed their successes to the warm encouragement from the local Chinese Community and many American friends. "We are determined to work even harder and win greater honor for our country and for the Chinese community overseas," she said.

Closing Ceremony Details

OW130508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles, August 12 (XINHUA) -- A great marathon race, a formal closing ceremony and festive celebrations concluded the games of the 23rd Olympiad here this evening following 15 days of keen competition.

For the first time in Olympic history, the marathon was included as part of the closing ceremony because of its rich history. It dates back to Pheidippides' heroic run from Marathon to Athens to announce the victory of the Greeks over the invading Persian Army.

Up to now, no serious problem that disturbed the games or endangered the Olympic family has been reported as a result of the tight security measures taken to ensure the smooth running of the games.

Following the sounding of church bells, the closing ceremony started with the honouring of seven former marathon medalists from different parts of the world, including Kee Chung Sohn, gold medalist at the 1936 games in Berlin; Alain Mimoun, gold medalist at the 1956 games in Melbourne; Frank Shorter of the United States, gold winner at the 1972 Munich games and silver medalist at the 1976 games in Montreal. They were presented to the spectators on a huge stage erected overnight in the center of the field.

Carlos Lopes of Portugal was the first to enter the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum where the ceremony was held. After running a full lap amid the cheers of the capacity Sunday crowd, the Portuguese runner finished the 42.195 kilometer race in a new Olympic best time of two hours 9 minutes and 21 seconds to win the 228th, the last but one gold medal of the games. The previous best Olympic performance was two hours 9 minutes and 55 seconds set by Waldemar Cierpinski of the German Democratic Republic at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

The last and 229th gold medal was presented to J. Fargis of the United States, the winner of the individual jumping of the equestrian competition. Lord Killanin, former president of the I.O.C., presented the medals to the victorious riders, Fargis, the silver medalist, Conrad Homfeld of the U.S., and the bronze medalist, Heidi Robriani of Switzerland, who entered and departed on horse back.

ELECTRONIC JOINT VENTURE SIGNED WITH U.S. COMPANY

OW101142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The Hewlett-Packard Company (HP) of the United States and the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation (CEIEC) Wednesday announced in Palo Alto, California, the formation of a joint venture company for the manufacture and development of electronic products in China.

The company, to be named China Hewlett-Packard Ltd, is subject to approval by the U.S. and Chinese Governments. It will start up with a capital fund of 10 million U.S. dollars provided in equal portions by CEIEC and HP.

With headquarters in Beijing, the company will have an eight-member board of directors, four of whom will be appointed by the Chinese side and four by HP. HP will have initial management responsibility and has appointed Taipei-born Chi-ning Liu president and general manager of the newly-formed company.

In a statement on the joint venture, HP Board Chairman David Packard said Wednesday that "our objective is to establish a long-term, cooperative relationship based on mutual benefits. These benefits, once approved by the U.S. Government, will include the transfer of advanced technological know-how and management skills to China, and the building of research and development capability there."

Hewlett-Packard, which has maintained business relations with CEIEC since 1981, is a worldwide manufacturer of computers and electronic instruments. CEIEC represents over 2,000 Chinese electronics enterprises and has branch offices in the port cities of Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Shenzhen.

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HISPANICS, WHITES RIOT IN U.S. CITY; 27 INJURED

OW120400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-seven people have been arrested and 17 injured in two days of riots between Hispanics and whites in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, according to reports reaching here.

Violence erupted Wednesday night in the lower Tower Hill neighborhood where one-third of the district's population are Hispanics living in shabby wooden houses and tenements.

The conflict was touched off by a broken window when a white man threw a stone into the dwelling of a Hispanic. The situation was made worse with street riots involving the use of firebombs which destroyed a store Wednesday night.

At the height of the disturbance, about 200 policemen were on duty in the neighborhood, with the state police and tactical squad joining Lawrence police officers on patrol and using teargas to break up the crowd.

"The events are both tragic and senseless and have led to a situation where too many people are reacting without reason or logic," Mayor John Buckley was reported as saying after the City Council voted to declare a state of emergency and impose a nighttime curfew for the weekend.

Although certain sources have refrained from defining the riots as racial, some reports said feelings against Hispanic newcomers in the neighborhood are "remarkably high."

For the Hispanics, "there is a lot of frustration" such as the lack of housing, job opportunity and the existence of poverty, a Hispanic leader working in the Lawrence community said.

RENMIN RIBAO ATTACKS USSR ON NONALIGNED ISSUE

HK101206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 7

["Events Under the Sun" column by Huang Bingjun: "Fine Words and Evil intention"]

[Text] It is said that the USSR is the "faithful and resolute friend" of the Nonaligned Movement. This idea is publicized in an article carried in this year's issue No 5 of the journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA of the USSR.

This new term, when compared with the USSR's description of itself in the 1970's as a "natural ally" of the Nonaligned Movement, sounds somewhat modest. However, judging from the statements of Karen Brutents, the article's author, on the creation, department, and present situation of the Nonaligned Movement, one can hardly make any distinction between this notion of the "faithful and resolute friend" and the notion of the "natural ally."

Everyone knows that the Nonaligned Movement was created because the world's peace and security was seriously threatened by international political confrontation between the Eastern and Western military blocs. The majority of the countries and "reactionary" ones demanded that the "progressive" forces that had become newly independent since World War II. They held the view that the development and strengthening of blocs posed the danger of their being drawn into a certain bloc and thus being controlled by a certain superpower. Therefore, from its very beginning the movement explicitly represented the principles of independence, self-reliance, and nonbloc participation (meaning nonparticipation in military blocs). This is also the origin of the name of the Nonaligned Movement.

Moscow has always been shy about discussing this principle, and Brutents naturally is no exception. In the past the USSR has always described the goal of the Nonaligned Movement as "anti-imperialism" and has never talked of the fight against bloc-forming. Now, Brutents still describes the Nonaligned Movement as "having the general content of democracy and anti-imperialism," and flagrantly criticizes the stand of "equidistance" adopted by the nonaligned nations toward the two superpowers. Should a "faithful and resolute friend" adopt such a domineering attitude to impose his own view on the Non-aligned Movement?

People still remember that in those so-called "natural ally" times the USSR divided the nonaligned nations into "progressive" forces joining the movement were countries "overcome" and "exclude" the "reactionary" forces. Now, Brutents uses the words of others to divide the nonaligned nations into three categories, that is: the first category comprises the socialist countries and "countries having an orientation to the left," which form the so-called "core"; the second category comprises those "countries which are naturally in conflict with imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular"; and the third category comprises those countries "which have economic and military connections with U.S. imperialism." It is very obvious that although there may be differences in phrasing, the Soviet objective is the same -- to disintegrate the Nonaligned Movement.

Brutents should not forget that the Nonaligned Movement has discussed problems and made decisions in accordance with the principle of equality and coordination. But he nevertheless willfully argues that "the stand adopted by the country which acts as the chairman plays a very important role in determining the orientation of the movement."

This argument, rather than flattering the country which acts as chairman, should be seen as an evil intention to utilize the country which acts as chairman to control the Nonaligned Movement.

When we say that the USSR attempts to control the Nonaligned Movement, we are in no way being unfair to the USSR. In the past, the USSR said that the Nonaligned Movement would have bright prospects only when it became an ally of the USSR; now Brutents is using another formulation, namely that if the Nonaligned Movement is to solve its "complicated and large-scale tasks" it needs to strengthen its "connections and cooperation" with the USSR. It can be seen that despite all apparent changes, Moscow's aim remains the same -- to bring the Nonaligned Movement into the orbit of the USSR. The so-called "faithful and resolute friend" and "natural ally" ideas are but the same tune on different instruments.

China has persistently supported the Nonaligned Movement and highly assesses the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs. At the same time, China has always exposed those intrigues that aim at sabotaging the Non-aligned Movement. It is precisely because of this that China has been viciously attacked by Moscow. Following this rule, Brutents employs abusive language against China in his article. He falsely accuses China of creating a "pro-China core" in the Nonaligned Movement and making it serve "the interests of China." The purpose of this argument, which is like a knave who uses his own yardstick to measure the motives of an upright man, is to discredit China so as to give prominence to the "friendship" of the USSR. However, in so doing, the original intent of the USSR in paying no respect to the nonaligned countries is all the more exposed.

USSR LONG-RANGE CRUISE MISSILE TEST SUCCESSFUL

OW090945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet military announced today that its long-range cruise missile test was a success. Marshal V. F. Tolubko, commander of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces, said in the interview with the journal LITERARY GAZETTE that apart from the successful long-range cruise missile test there was another successful test of a type of strategic missile comparable to the American MX.

Tolubko made it clear that the tests were the Soviet Union's answer to the U.S. challenge. The Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA announced on July 31 that the Soviet Union had begun testing long-range cruise missiles.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON DPRK PREMIER'S CHINA VISIT

OW121006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1601 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Yu Jiafu: "The Tree of Sino-Korean Friendship Is Evergreen"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- DPRK Premier Kang Song-san concluded his 6-day official and friendly visit to China on 10 August. The official China visit by Comrade Kang Song-san and his delegation was his first visit abroad since he assumed the premiership. This fully shows how much the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] and the Korean Government treasure Korean-Chinese friendship.

China and Korea, linked by common mountains and rivers, are as close as lips and teeth. With brotherly affection for each other, the people of the two countries live in harmony. Sino-Korean friendship, fostered personally by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Kim Il-song, and other revolutionaries of the older generation, has a solid foundation and can stand any stormy test. There have been frequent contacts between leaders of the two countries in recent years, and, because of the leaders' direct concern and interest, new developments have been made in Sino-Korean friendship. While visiting the Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune in Beijing, Premier Kang Song-san had pictures taken of him and his entourage in front of the tree of Sino-Korean friendship. He pointed to the tree and said: "Korean-Chinese friendship will be as evergreen as a pine tree."

Premier Kang Song-san's China visit was a complete success. During his visit, he held very cordial and sincere [shi fen qin qie he cheng zhi di 0577 0433 6024 0434 0735 6134 2304 4104] talks and meetings with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Li Xiannian, and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The leaders of the two countries held the same or identical [xiang tong huo yi zhi 4161 0681 2057 0001 5268] views on the international issues they discussed. Both sides expressed hope for relaxation of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. The Chinese side reiterated that it firmly supports the DPRK stand on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and its proposal to hold tripartite talks with South Korea and the United States. China also very much appreciates [shi fen zan shang 0577 0433 6363 6339] Korea's diplomatic actions in further developing its relations with the Soviet Union and with European socialist countries. At a banquet held at Beidaihe in honor of Premier Kang Song-san, Comrade Hu Yaobang toasted President Kim Il-song's successful visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. During his talks with Premier Kang Song-san, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that President Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was an important diplomatic move which has promoted the development of Korea's friendly relations and cooperation with these countries.

During his visit, Premier Kang Song-san also exchanged views with Chinese leaders on matters of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of economic relations between the two countries. Some projects of economic cooperation between the two countries have been or are being implemented. It can be expected that the scale of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries will be continually expanded.

Premier Kang Song-san and Chinese leaders also briefed each other on the situation in their own countries and exchanged their experiences on building socialism. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, the Korean party and government are taking measures to develop light industry, improve the quality of light industrial products, and increase product variety in order to improve the people's living standards. During his visit Premier Kang Song-san, who was especially interested in China's development of light industry, visited six light industrial factories in Beijing and Shanghai.

Chinese comrades were especially interested in hearing from Korean comrades of Korea's advanced experiences in urban construction and in greening the country by planting trees. Both China and Korea are striving to develop their economies and improve their people's living standards, and they often exchange experiences in this regard. The close relations between the Chinese and Korean parties and between the two countries, which are characterized by mutual respect, mutual support, treating each other as equals, and living in harmony, are inseparable from the efforts of the two countries' leaders. This visit by Kang Song-san made a new contribution to promoting Sino-Korean friendship and unity. With the continuing expansion of Sino-Korean cooperation and increasing contacts between the people of the two countries, Sino-Korean friendship has increasingly displayed its great vitality.

HU PRAISES PRC OLYMPIC ATHLETES TO DPRK PREMIER

OW100837 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1728 GMT 8 Aug 84

[By reporter Hu Jiafu]

[Text] Beidaihe, 8 Aug (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang, at Beidaihe, congratulated members of the Chinese women's volleyball team today on learning that they had won the Olympic championship by beating the U.S. team 3 to 0.

When the finals between the Chinese and U.S. teams concluded, Comrade Hu Yaobang was talking with Korean Premier Kang Song-san at a banquet Hu hosted for him. When he heard the news of the victory by the Chinese women's volleyball team, he was very delighted and said again and again: "Good! Good!" He related the news to Kang Song-san, and the two leaders then stood and raised their glasses to congratulate the Chinese women's volleyball team on winning the gold medal at the Olympics. Premier Kang Song-san said: "The Chinese athletes have presented another gift for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China." In a witty manner General Secretary Hu Yaobang said: "It is always a good thing to win!"

BOOK PUBLISHED ON HU YAOBANG'S 1984 DPRK VISIT

HK130408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Report: "Collected Works on General Secretary Hu Yaobang's Visit to Korea Published"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 4-11 May 1984. This is a matter of primary importance in Sino-Korean relations. The People's Publishing House has recently published "A New Chapter in the Sino-Korean History of Friendship -- Collected Works on General Secretary Hu Yaobang's Visit to Korea."

The book contains the speeches delivered by Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song at the welcoming banquet and at Pyongyang's mass rally and farewell banquet; the speeches delivered by Yang Shangkun and Kim Il-song at a local welcoming banquet; Hu Yaobang's message of thanks to Kim Il-song; Hu Yaobang's answers to questions raised by reporters at home, and the editorials of RENMIN RIBAO and the DPRK's NODONG SINMUN. In addition, there are 16 pictures at the beginning of the book.

A Korean edition of the book has been published by the Foreign Languages Press.

I. 13 Aug 84

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

OW110904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian had a cordial conversation here today with a friendship delegation from the Korean Workers Party which had made an eleven-day tour of north, east and south China.

Speaking of impressions of the tour, delegation leader Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party, told the Chinese president that he and his colleagues had visited scores of small industrial and service enterprises. They were deeply impressed by the successes made by the Chinese people in the modernization program and also by the profound friendly sentiments shown by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people for the Korean party and the Korean people. He assured the host that the Korean people would continue to follow President Kim Il-song's teachings and carry forward Korea-China friendship from generation to generation.

Li Xiannian, who is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that the two parties and the two peoples of China and Korea, who are comrades-in-arms in the same trench, would remain united forever. After briefing the guests on China's political and economic situation, Li Xiannian said that China's experience in developing the economy should be viewed only as a reference. "We should learn from each other," he added.

Discussing the reunification of Korea, Li Xiannian reaffirmed China's support for President Kim Il-song's proposals on the reunification of the country in the form of confederation and on tripartite talks to be participated by the DPRK, the South Korean authorities and the United States. Present at the meeting were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LI

OW110324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- The new Japanese ambassador to China, Yosuke Nakae, presented his credentials to President Li Xiannian here this morning. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei was present on the occasion. The new Japanese ambassador arrived here August 4.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS, FETES JAPANESE VISITORS

OW101124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, conversed cordially with Miho Mayama, leader of the Sinseisakuza Theatre of Japan, and her party here today. Deng Yingchao, also honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, praised the Sinseisakuza Theatre for its contributions to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

During the conversation, the host and guests recalled their friendly contacts. Miho Mayama told Deng Yingchao that her first meeting with the late Premier Zhou Enlai in 1957 is still fresh on her mind. "What Premier Zhou told me then became a motive power in my artistic life," she said. After the meeting, Deng Yingchao gave a luncheon in honor of the Japanese friends.

U.S. TEXTILE REGULATIONS HURT HONG KONG, PRC

OW121112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Hong Kong, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The "country of origin" regulations on textile imports unilaterally announced by the United States will "strike heavy blows" at Hong Kong's textile, dyeing and printing, knitting as well as clothing industries, says an article in the latest issue of the journal HONG KONG MARKET. The article notes that rough estimates shows that the new regulations will cause a loss of 2.2 billion Hong Kong dollars to Hong Kong's textile and garment industry and affect the employment of 40,000 to 50,000 people.

The journal, a fortnightly published by the China Resources Trade Consultancy Co Ltd, says that the new regulations are "discriminatory" for they are directed against those countries and regions which have bilateral textile agreements with the U.S. and countries and regions in Asia, Central America and the Caribbean Sea will suffer most.

According to the article, the new regulations will adversely affect Hong Kong's textile industry in following aspects: Hong Kong's textile and garment exports to the U.S. have to fill in a series of complicated forms to show they are originated in Hong Kong, so that they might become not competitive due to unnecessary delay. Some local businessmen people have already expressed the concern over the detaining of their export textiles and garments by the U.S. Customs Services at any time on the easy excuse of "country of origin" being not clear. Hong Kong's exports of textiles to the U.S. came to 14.146 billion Hong Kong dollars last year, accounting for 32.3 percent of Hong Kong's total exports to the U.S.

Hong Kong's exports of knitwears, some of which have been partially processed in the Chinese mainland, will also be affected. As the new rules will take effect early next month, many Hong Kong business people will have to cancel the orders they have accepted. Hong Kong exported 74.84 million pieces of woolen sweaters to the U.S. last year, worth 1.88 billion Hong Kong dollars, accounting for 41.8 percent of Hong Kong's total export value of woolen sweaters in the year. But Hong Kong's dyeing and printing industry, which mainly relies on imported grey cloth, will bear the hardest blow, for the new rules barred these dyed, bleached, processed and finished textile goods from entering the U.S. by using Hong Kong's quota.

Last year, Hong Kong exported to the U.S. 161.5 million square yards of textiles, worth 341 million Hong Kong dollars. The new regulations will also adversely affect the textile exports of the Chinese mainland for Hong Kong, which makes up almost one third of the mainland's total textile exports at present.

ECONOMIC ZONE SYMPOSIUM TO BE HELD IN HONG KONG

OW111250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- An investment symposium for China's open cities, special economic zones and Hainan Island will be held in November in Hong Kong, the ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade announced today. Attending will be delegations from China's four special economic zones where flexible policies have been pursued in recent years to utilize foreign investment, 14 coastal cities which were designated earlier this year to further open to the world, and Hainan Island -- the second largest in China, after Taiwan -- where flexible policies are also adopted in expanding its foreign economic relations to accelerate its development.

The four special economic zones are in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou (Guangdong) and Xiamen (Fujian). The 14 open cities are Dalian (Liaoning), Qinhuangdao (Hebei), Tianjin, Yantai and Qingdao (Shandong), Lianyungang and Nantong (Jiangsu), Shanghai, Ningbo and Wenzhou (Zhejiang), Fuzhou (Fujian), Guangzhou and Zhanjiang (Guangdong), and Beihai (Guangxi). State Council departments will also send delegations to the meeting between November 6 and 9.

The meeting will begin with talks by participating State Council department leaders on China's policy of further opening to the world, the ministry said in a news release. The delegations of the 14 open cities, four special economic zones and Hainan Island will each deliver a report on their investment environment, the key items of technology and equipment they intend to import and the measures they have planned to promote such import. The last three days of the meeting -- November 7, 8 and 9 -- will be devoted to business talks.

The meeting will be sponsored by the China Banks Group, China Resources (Holdings) Co Ltd, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Ltd, Everbright Industrial Corporation, and economic information and agency in Hong Kong.

THAI JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION VISITING PRC

Meets Qian Qichen

OW101718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met a journalists' delegation from Thailand led by Lakkhi Wasiksiri. Deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs, here this afternoon. The delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Yesterday evening Feng Jian, deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation.

This morning, the Thai guests visited the head office of the agency. This evening Lakkhi gave a return dinner at the Thai Embassy here.

Meets Huang Hua

OW111403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met a journalists' delegation from Thailand led by Lakkhi Wasiksiri, deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs.

"It is my hope that the exchanges of visits by people from all walks of life, including journalists, will further promote the two countries' friendship and cooperation, and that will conducive to safeguarding their independence and peace in Asia and the Pacific region," Huang said.

The Thai visitors met leading members of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the past few days and were briefed on China's rural economic policy and foreign policy. Present at today's meeting were Feng Jian, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanapahong. The delegation will also tour Xian, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou.

PRC, AUSTRALIA SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

OW101200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra, August 10 (XINHUA) — China and Australia today concluded an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between them in iron and steel industries. Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade Lionel Bowen and visiting Chinese Vice-Minister for Metallurgical Industry Lin Hua announced in a press release here this afternoon that the government-to-government agreement was signed by the Chinese State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Chen Muhua, in China on August 7 and by Bowen on behalf of Australia at a ceremony here today.

The agreement was negotiated following discussions on iron and steel which were held in Beijing earlier this year between Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and later between Bowen and Chen Muhua. The agreement says that "the two governments shall facilitate and promote economic and technical cooperation between the iron and steel industries of their two countries on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity."

Under the agreement, the cooperation between the two countries will cover the following areas: trade in raw materials, iron and steel and related products, equipment and services; investment in the respective industry of each country; transfer of technology and the provision of training. Other areas of economic and technical cooperation, as arranged through consultation by the two governments, will include the exchange of experts, scientists, specialists; the holding of workshops, symposia and seminars and the exchange of information on production, research and development and economics.

The Chinese Vice-Minister for metallurgical industry, heading a ten-member mission, arrived here yesterday. Apart from participating in continued talks during his stay here, he will visit the iron and steel facilities and the iron ore development projects in New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland and Western Australia. He and his mission will also meet state parliamentarians before returning home in August 25.

SPOKESMAN ON PRC SHIPS DAMAGED IN RED SEA

HK110948 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- Shen Zhaoqi, spokesman for the PRC Communications Ministry, talked to a XINHUA reporter today about the accident involving two Chinese ships hit by mines in the Red Sea. The following are the points he revealed:

1. On the afternoon of 31 July, when the miscellaneous cargo ship Hui Yang of the Guangzhou Ocean Shipping Company of China arrived at 13 degrees 44.1 minutes north latitude and 42 degrees 57.3 minutes east longitude, an explosion suddenly occurred underwater 30 meters from the starboard side of the ship. The ship lost its forward movement due to the severe shock of the blast.
2. On the afternoon of 3 August, when the (container) ship Tang He of the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Company was sailing at 13 degrees 29.6 minutes north latitude and 42 degrees 58.8 minutes east longitude, there was an explosion about 80 meters or so from the ship. Due to the strong shock wave, a number of facilities on board were severely damaged.
3. The Red Sea is an important international sealane through which is a great number of ships pass. China's ships also use this sealane very often. We pay a good deal of attention to what is happening in the above-mentioned sea area.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW11638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali left here for home this evening to end his six-day visit to China. Ghali described his visit as "successful, positive and fruitful."

The Chinese Government supported Egypt in seeking a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq war and on the Middle East question; he said.

"We hope that all the non-aligned countries will support a peaceful solution of this war," he added.

Ghali was seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and Egyptian Ambassador to China Omar A. Sharaf.

ZHOU PEIYUAN MEETS EGYPTIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW111224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and had a friendly conversation with an Egyptian youth delegation here this afternoon.

Head of the delegation is Muhammad R. Ahmad, political advisor to the chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports of Egypt.

MORE ON WU XUEQIAN'S LATIN AMERICA TRIP

Discusses Argentine Relations

OW101645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 10 Aug 84

["China Ready To Further Develop Relations With Latin American Countries, Says Chinese Foreign Minister" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that China is ready to establish and further relations with all Latin American countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China is also ready to cooperate with these countries in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields, he said. Adding that the two sides "have no fundamental conflict of interest, but many common grounds."

Wu Xueqian was expounding China's foreign policy at a meeting organized by the Argentine Council for International Relations. The council accepted him as its correspondent member and issued him a membership certificate.

The Chinese foreign minister described the key points of China's foreign policy as adhering to independence, opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and maintaining and developing normal relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He stressed that to promote friendly relations and cooperation with Third World countries is the cornerstone of China's foreign relations because the emergence of the Third World is a historic event in this era and the trend in the development of history. Third World countries are playing a growing important role in today's world, Wu noted.

He stated that China attaches great importance to its relations with Latin American countries. China now has diplomatic relations with 15 of them and trade relations with more than 40 Latin American countries and areas. He said that China will work with Latin American countries to preserve world peace, strengthen South-South cooperation, promote North-South dialogue and establish a new kind of international economic relations.

The development of relations between China and Argentina is satisfactory, he said, adding China plans to explore new fields in economic and technological cooperation with Argentina on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Wu Xueqian held two rounds of talks with his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo in the past two days. They signed a cultural agreement today.

Argentina Visit a 'Success'

OW121248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian expressed here today his satisfaction with the development of Sino-Argentine relations since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. Wu, who is here on the third leg of his four-nation Latin American tour -- Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil -- told XINHUA that his visit to Argentina is "a complete success." Wu said that he is optimistic about the prospects of the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese minister expressed his support for the position of Argentina and other Latin American countries that Latin America's debt problem should be solved through negotiations.

He said that the debtor nations' readjustment policy as demanded by the International Monetary Fund should contribute to the economic development of these countries, an increase in their earnings from exports and the strengthening of their repayment capability. He stressed that the IMF should neither press the debtor nations to adopt an austerity policy nor interfere in their internal affairs.

During his visit here, Wu discussed with his Argentine hosts international issues covering the maintenance of world peace, the rivalry between the two superpowers and East-West relations.

Interviewed on Latin Visits

OW121333 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Our station reporter reports from Buenos Aires: State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian wound up his visit to Argentina, left Buenos Aires, and arrived in Brazil on the afternoon of 11 August. Before his departure from Buenos Aires, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was interviewed by a Chinese radio reporters' group that had just arrived there.

He said: I am very much satisfied with the political success achieved by my visits to Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina. He said: I held very comprehensive and thorough talks with the foreign ministers of the three countries on matters of common concern, particularly the Central America issue and the foreign debt issue. I told the foreign ministers of the three countries that the Chinese people are standing on the side of the Central American and Latin American people, and we support the three-point proposition of the Contadora Group -- the proposition of noninterference, self-determination and settlement of issues through peaceful negotiations. On the foreign debt issue we support the views of many Latin American countries that the debts are not merely the responsibilities of the debtor nations, since the creditor nations and the relevant international organizations should also take the responsibility and join the debtor nations in discussing and working out a solution to the problem.

On bilateral relations Wu Xueqian said: Both I and the foreign ministers of the three countries have expressed great interest in developing trade and technical cooperation between our countries. At the same time, great progress has been made as we all hold there is great potential for future development.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also gave a press conference in Buenos Aires on the morning of 11 August. He reiterated at the press conference that China resolutely supports Argentina's position on the issue of the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. He said: We hope that the Argentine Government and the British Government will reasonably settle the issue through peaceful negotiations.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITING PRC

Meets With Li Xiannian

OW111212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today pledged China's firm support for the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement of the questions in Central America as well as the propositions on the settlement of the debts made at the meeting of foreign and finance ministers of 11 Latin American countries held in Colombia not long ago.

The Chinese President made this pledge at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from Mexico led by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, secretary of the Great Commission of the Senate of Mexico.

Li told the visitors that the tense rivalry between the two superpowers made this world far from tranquil and that the superpowers should stop contention in Latin America and elsewhere in the world.

"We in China want peace," he went on. "We believe that the people of the world, the American and Soviet people included, all want peace. China opposes war and stands for disarmament. China demands that the superpowers be the first to reduce and thoroughly destroy their nuclear weapons. Should they do so, China would certainly destroy its nuclear weapons lock, stock and barrel." He also stressed the necessity of drastically cutting the conventional weapons.

Riva Palacio expressed thanks for China's support to the just struggle of the Latin American countries. China's positions on international issues were of far-reaching significance to the world, he added. "Both Mexico and China are developing countries and are working unremittingly to safeguard world peace," he noted. "We hope to see the political relations between our two countries growing from strength to strength. In the economic and trade fields, we should seek more ways for cooperation to facilitate common development of the two countries."

President Li asked Riva Palacio to convey his best regards and those of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Mexican President de la Madrid. "We welcome President de la Madrid to visit China at a time convenient to him," he added.

Among those present at the meeting were Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Jesus Domene, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy in Beijing. This morning, the Mexican guests toured the Great Wall, one of the Ming Tombs and the Summer Palace near Beijing.

Meets With Peng Chong

OW120730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with the visiting Mexican parliament delegation at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse today. The delegation is led by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, Secretary of the Great Commission of the Senate of Mexico.

Peng Chong visited Mexico at the head of a Chinese National People's Congress delegation last year, and was accorded a warm welcome by the Mexican parliament and people.

At today's meeting, Peng Chong had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Mexican guests. Peng Chong gave a luncheon in honor of the visiting Mexican guests after the meeting. The Mexican delegation is scheduled to leave Beijing this afternoon for east China.

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CPC ANNOUNCES DEATH OF LI WEIHAN 11 AUG

OW111334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- An obituary issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China hereby announce in deep grief: Comrade Li Weihan, an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, long-tested loyal communist fighter, distinguished proletarian revolutionary, famous theoretician of the party and the government in the united front work and the nationalities affairs, and vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, died of illness at 0301 on 11 August 1984 in Beijing at the age of 88.

Comrade Li Weihan was a veteran party member who joined the Communist Party of China soon after its founding. In 1918, he and Comrades Mao Zedong and Cai Hesen organized the Xinmin Society. In 1922 he joined the Communist Party of China with the recommendation of Comrades Mao Zedong and Cai Hesen. In the long period of revolution and construction in China, he held many important party and government positions.

During his brilliant revolutionary lifetime, Comrade Li Weihan made outstanding contributions to the construction of the Communist Party of China, to the development of the Chinese people's united front, to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, and to the socialist construction. His death is a heavy loss to the Communist Party of China and to the Chinese people. He deserves our remembrance and emulation forever.

NAVY COMMANDER LIU HUAQING ON MARITIME GOALS

HK120536 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0307 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- Navy Commander Liu Huaqing said when interviewed by a LIAOWANG reporter that since its formal founding on 14 April 1950, the Chinese Navy has, after 30 years of effort, developed into a comprehensive branch of the Armed Forces, possessing submarines, surface vessels, flying units, coastal defense units, marines, and so on. Moreover it has initially formed a modern arms and equipment setup and has the capability to fight on the surface, below the sea, and in the air. It has thus effectively defended the seas of the motherland and upheld China's maritime interests.

Liu Huaqing took part in the Long March. Since returning from naval tactical studies abroad in the 1950's, he has long been engaged in naval and national defense construction.

Liu Huaqing said that in the wake of all-round opening up of exploitation of the sea, the maritime interests of maritime nations will be further expanded. This is a characteristic of the new international technological revolution as expressed in the maritime field.

He said there are extremely rich resources in the vast sea areas that should rightfully belong to China and be under China's resource sovereignty. According to geologists' estimates, China's offshore oil deposits may amount to about 8 billion tons, forming one of the world's largest oil deposits; the deepwater basin in the South China Sea contains rich concentrations of manganese nodules; and there are over 1,500 varieties of fish in Chinese waters, including over 200 major economic varieties.

In the future, in the wake of deep-sea and other biological resources exploitation, more and more of the protein needed in the Chinese people's daily life will be obtained from the sea; and China has a potential tidal electric power generation of 110 million kilowatts, capable of generating 87 billion kilowatt hours a year, and at the moment only 3/1000 of this is being exploited and used.

Liu Huaqing said that the new international technological revolution will bring mankind into a new stage of large-scale sea exploitation; the military value of the sea will be still further enhanced; and superpower rivalry on the sea will become still more intense. Accelerating the building of a powerful modern Navy sufficient to guard against any marine incursion and safeguarding the country's maritime interests has become an urgent and major strategic task in China's national defense construction.

Liu Huaqing pointed out that China is a large maritime country with a coastline of over 18,000 kilometers, over 6,000 islands, and several million square kilometers of sea. The Navy required by the state must be a powerful force sufficient to guard against seaborne incursion by any enemy. In light of this demand and of the momentum of large-scale exploitation and utilization of the seas, our Navy needs to be greatly strengthened both in size and in degree of modernization.

Speaking on how the building of the Navy should be strengthened in the new situation, Liu Huaqing stressed three points:

1. Unify the guiding ideology for building the Navy to ensure that the Navy meets the needs of China as a large maritime country and of development of the motherland's exploitation of the sea.
2. The Navy must actively take part in national economic construction and provide all-out support for economic construction in coastal port cities, thereby spurring the building of the Navy itself.
3. To suit Chinese Navy development in the direction of missiles, electronics, nuclear power, and automation, it is essential to step up education and training, vigorously train talented people, persistently and genuinely put education and training in a strategic position, and do a good job in running naval academies and schools.

YU QIULI ON PROPER PLACEMENT OF VETERANS

OW111153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1814 GMT 10 Aug 84

[By reporter Xu Jingyao]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, said today at the 1984 national meeting on the placement of Army cadres transferred to civilian work: Because the Army transfers a number of cadres to civilian work every year, we should reform the placement of those cadres, actively adopt new methods, and open up new ways to meet the new situation.

Yu Qiuli conveyed to the meeting the views of CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang on the placement of Army cadres transferred to civilian work. Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The placement of Army cadres transferred to civilian work is an important thing," "a work of great political significance," "concerning the fundamental interests of the entire party, country, and people, and it is not only the Army's business, but is also the business of the whole party and the people throughout the country."

Yu Qiuli expounded the great significance of a proper placement of the Army cadres transferred to civilian work: First, it will unclog the Army cadres' transfer channels; help the Army's cadre ranks become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent and thus enhance the Army's combat effectiveness; second, it will make the Army cadres transferred to civilian work do what they can at suitable posts; third, it will free the active-duty Army cadres from worries over future jobs and thus help promote Army building; and fourth, the Army cadres transferred to civilian work are a supplementary source of local cadres.

Yu Qiuli said: Most Army cadres transferred to civilian work this year will be assigned to grassroots units of various trades and professions. Some will be assigned to units of collective ownership. Local governments will properly arrange jobs for these cadres according to local work requirements and the cadres' qualifications. Party committees and political organs at all levels of the Army should pay attention to carrying out ideological education among the cadres transferred to civilian work. He pointed out: The reform of the transfer of Army cadres to civilian work must be conducive to streamlining the administrative structure, stabilizing the grassroots level cadre force, and strengthening the building of grassroots units. We should link the Army cadres' civilian work assignments to their Army records and change the practice of making no distinction between those who have good Army records and those who have poor records, so that our new practice will inspire active-duty Army cadres to work hard. We should simplify the procedures for the Army cadres' transfer to civilian work, and gradually make the procedures scientific and standardized.

Jiao Shanmin, vice minister of labor and personnel, also addressed the meeting. The meeting was held by the work group for the placement of Army cadres transferred to civilian work under the State Council.

HU QILI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ARMY-PEOPLE CONGRESS

OWO21425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA) -- Speech by Hu Qili at the national congress of advanced units and individuals supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Comrades:

While the army men and the people throughout the country joyfully celebrate the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the national congress of advanced units and individuals supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people has ceremoniously opened. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I hereby extend my warm greetings to the congress, give my high respects to you representatives honorably attending this meeting, and send my cordial regards through you to all commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force, to families of glorious revolutionary army men and martyrs, to disabled army men, retired Army cadres, demobilized and discharged servicemen and servicemen transferred to civilian jobs, and to the activists supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs on all fronts.

Today is "1 August," Army Day. Whenever we joyfully celebrate this glorious festival, we naturally think of the great contributions made by the People's Liberation Army, and renew our respect for the People's Liberation Army for its revolutionary spirit of fighting bravely, shedding blood, and sacrificing to defend and build the motherland. For more than half a century, during the revolutionary war years and the period of the great socialist revolution and construction, the heroic People's Liberation Army has always stood in the van of the struggle and has made immortal contributions for the party, the people, and the motherland.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the 12th CPC National Congress, the People's Liberation Army has firmly kept a unity with the party Central Committee, and exemplarily implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, in consideration of the characteristics of Army work in the new period. The Army has set things right in an all-round way, thoroughly eliminated within itself the influence of the extremely "left" thinking of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, restored and carried forward the People's Army's glorious traditions, and improved its political quality. The Army has successfully completed the readjustment of leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the criteria aimed at making the cadre ranks become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. A large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres have assumed the heavy responsibilities of leadership. The Army has greatly improved its military training, equipment, and military quality. As the People's Liberation Army is heroically defending the motherland's border regions, the people throughout the country can work with peace of mind for the four modernizations. The great victories won by the commanders and fighters of our Guangxi and Yunnan Border Defense Units in the anti-Vietnamese self-defense counterattack and in recent border fighting to crush the Vietnamese incursions have upheld the dignity of the Chinese nation, defended the motherland's territorial integrity, dealt powerful blows at regional hegemonism, and fully shown the great might of the People's Liberation Army.

While engaging in building itself, the People's Liberation Army has taken an active part in and made outstanding contributions to building material and spiritual civilizations in the country. In the last few years, the Army, after the completion of military tasks was assured, has supported the state and various localities in building more than 8,200 construction projects. Of those projects, the most commendable ones include the project for diverting water from the Luan He, the Tai Shan cableway, and the project for diverting water from the Jiulong Jiang to Xiamen. In the course of building the project for diverting water from the Luan He, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, eager to meet the needs of the people, worked hard with tenacity and courage, and overcame numerous difficulties. As a result, they completed the project ahead of schedule, and thus created a new miracle and set an example of achieving more, faster, better and economical results in building major construction projects. The Army has fully displayed an exemplary leading role in the country's tree-planting and afforestation projects and public welfare projects. In actively training qualified personnel who are competent in doing both military and civilian work, the Army has not only strengthened its own building, but also created favorable conditions for the fighters to develop the four modernizations program after their retirement from the Army. The Army has vigorously strengthened its ideological and political work. Inspired by the slogan of upholding the "four hases, three stresses, and two fearlessnesses," it has extensively developed various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the army men and the people, trained and brought up a large number of new exemplary persons and advanced collectives such as Zhang Hua, Zhu Boru, Ding Hongjun and "Heroes To Deal With Emergency" in the Hua Shan, and brought about a change for the better in the general mood of society and in the people's spiritual outlook.

Just like their counterparts in the PLA, the commanders and fighters of the People's Armed Force have made positive contributions to promoting the material and spiritual civilization of the state, while strengthening itself and doing a good job in standing security guard and maintaining social order. When Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected the border troops in Guangxi during the Spring Festival this year, he, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, spoke highly of the tremendous achievements of the commanders and fighters of the whole Army and gave all Army commanders and fighters a tremendous inspiration. The People's Liberation Army has entered a brand new stage in revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing itself. Many facts, past and present, have proven that our Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force are truly heroic troops armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They are not only the iron-clad Great Wall in defending the motherland but also an important force in promoting the "two types of civilization."

The PLA is the people's own Army. It comes from the people and serves the people. Its sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly, enjoying the people's love, esteem, and full support. The Army cherishes the people while the people support the Army. To help the PLA grow, the masses of people have mobilized the best young people to join the Army and provided the PLA with their best supplies. This type of glorious tradition with the Army and the people united as one constitutes an important guarantee in conquering the enemy and making our revolutionary cause a success. Despite the fact that during the decade of internal turmoil the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people were once seriously undermined by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, there have been significant improvements in the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, thanks to firm implementation of the various principles and policies and the concerted efforts of the party, the government, the Army, and the people after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Particularly in the current party rectification campaign, a number of negative factors in the realm of ideology and in actual work that affect unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people have been unraveled and the problems left over from history rapidly resolved by thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution." The moving sight that showed close unity between the Army and the people during the war years in the past has once again presented itself before our eyes.

Comrades: Our nation has already entered a new period of historical development. Our new task in this new period has imposed a new requirement on us for developing a new-type relation between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. Our four modernizations program is being developed in a complex and turbulent international environment, and class struggle still exists to a certain extent in our country. [A powerful Army, a consolidated national defense, and a stable social order would affect the fundamental interests of the broad masses of people.] The modernization of industry, agriculture, and science and technology lays the foundation for modernizing national defense, while the modernization of national defense ensures the modernization of industry, agriculture, science, and technology. Therefore, we must regard the unity between the Army and the people in the new period as a strategy of great current significance and far-reaching importance to help our nation flourish and enjoy a long period of order and stability. In strengthening the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people in the new period, we must regard the glorious tradition and the close fish-and-water relation between the Army and the people fostered by our party and Army during the war years as our foundation, the great cause of promoting the four modernization program as our common goal, and the development of socialism of Chinese characteristics as the main content; closely unite as one; and join our efforts to build a highly-developed material and spiritual civilization.

To develop a new-type relation between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, we must extensively develop mutual cooperation in the sphere of economic construction on the basis of the principle of benefiting both the Army and the people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: "The most fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces." In light of the characteristics in China where we have a vast territory, a large population, a poor foundation to start with and a weak technical force, we must bring into full play the enthusiasm of both the Army and the people and vigorously tap their potentials in order to further develop the productive forces and quicken the tempo in promoting the modernization program. The new developments in recent years in turning out products for both military and civilian uses, running enterprises jointly by the Army and the people and effecting cooperation between the Army and the people in the fields of industry, agriculture, commerce, communications, and capital construction have won vigorous support from the people and the Army. We must earnestly sum up our experience in this regard and enthusiastically popularize such experience on the basis of the principle of benefiting both the Army and the people. In the countryside, it is necessary to guide and help the disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs to open up new avenues to develop commodity production and become well-to-do through arduous work. The Army units and various localities must unite as one in struggle and achieve common progress in order to further promote economic development and quicken the pace in strengthening national defense.

To develop a new type of relation between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, it is essential to further extensively develop the various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the Army and the people. Efforts must be made to pay full attention to spiritual civilization, while promoting material civilization. This is an important aspect in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. To develop the various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the Army and the people is a fine practice to implement the strategic task of promoting socialist spiritual civilization at the basic level. From now on, we must extensively develop the various activities of mutual assistance between the Army and the people in the realms of education, science, culture, physical education, and public health. The various localities must select and send outstanding volunteers to the Army, bring into full play the role of demobilized and retired servicemen and those army men transferred to civilian jobs, do their best to train technical personnel badly needed in the Army, and do a good job in "providing the Army with intellectual resources." The Army must continue to train qualified personnel for both military and civilian employment and do a good job in "helping the people with intellectual resources." The Army and the people must help and encourage each other in working hard to improve the cultural qualities of the whole nation and join their efforts to improve the style of the party, the Army, and the people and to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the general mood of society as soon as possible.

The work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people in the new period covers a wide range. Its task remains arduous, and its requirements are rigorous. It affects all fields of endeavor, all trades and professions and thousands of families. It constitutes the joint task of the whole society and the entire nation. The party committees and governments at all levels in various localities must strengthen their leadership over this work, give wide publicity to the important role of the People's Army in defending and building the motherland, earnestly help the disabled servicemen lead a comfortable life, take good care of family members of revolutionary martyrs, give preferential treatment to military dependents, and make proper arrangements for the retired servicemen to settle down.

Efforts must be made to vigorously commend the exemplary individuals and advanced collectives in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and raise the level of awareness in the whole Army and among all the people in doing a good job to support the Army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people. The leadership at all levels must conduct investigation and study in a thorough manner; timely solve the problems that have cropped up between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; and do more things conducive to unity between the Army and the people. The local party committees and governments must correctly handle the relations between economic construction and national defense, and concern themselves and support Army building. The Army must bring into full play its glorious tradition of cherishing the people and respecting the local government, do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and support the state and local economic construction. The Army and the people must unite as one, work hard shoulder to shoulder to strengthen Army building, consolidate national defense, and promote the four modernizations program.

Comrades: The party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have attached great importance to this congress. It is hoped that all the people would definitely bring into full play the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, affirm their achievements, sum up their experiences, and push the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people to a new height. It is my belief that under the guidance of the principle laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and with the joint efforts of those attending this congress, we will certainly achieve our goal as expected. I wish this congress every success and you comrades good health.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

HK101243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Carry Out the Work of 'Two Supports' by Centering Around the General Task"]

[Text] In recent years we have achieved remarkable successes in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people. As a result, the relations between the Army and government and between the Army and people have markedly improved. During the revolutionary war years, the common objective of "everything for victory at the front" closely united the Army and government and the Army and people. Under the leadership of the party committees and governments at various levels, we must now, centered on the common objective of realizing the party's general task, closely unite the Army and people and establish and develop a new type of Army-people relationship.

In order to realize the party's general task, it is necessary to first have a strong national defense. The powerful PLA is a Great Wall of steel enabling China to carry out the four modernizations amidst the complicated and turbulent international environment. The great victories won in the war of self-defence against Vietnam and in recently shattering the numerous armed provocations launched by Vietnamese aggression on the Chinese border have indicated the might of the Army-people unity in defending the motherland.

The activities carried out nationwide, such as Army-people jointly building socialist spiritual civilization, Army-people jointly participating in key construction projects of the state and training talented people who can serve both the Army and localities, and the PLA rushing to deal with emergencies and helping to tide people over natural disasters, taking the lead in making the motherland green, and taking part in building various public welfare undertakings have enabled the broad masses to personally experience that the PLA and the armed police corps are important forces for building spiritual and material civilization. In the course of accomplishing these tasks, the Army enjoyed energetic support from the government and masses. The Army-people solidarity, which is as firm as rock, will have a far-reaching influence on the long-term stability of the state and on realizing the great cause of the four modernizations.

The general task of the new period demands that we develop a new type of Army-people relationship: The Army and people should work hand in hand in building spiritual and material civilization. By organizing the cadres and soldiers to learn science and general knowledge, the Army has not only promoted building the troops, but also provided the localities with qualified personnel who have both knowledge and professional skill. After returning to the rural areas, the demobilized soldiers have taken the lead in developing commodity production and some have formed "specialized households" or "major households." The work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs has rapidly shifted from the past practice of merely solving the family members' food and clothing problems to helping them develop production and become rich through hard work. This conforms to the party's policies of making people rich. Centered on realizing the party's general task, there are new creations in both the content and forms of the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and supporting the government and cherishing the people. The fields of close cooperation between the Army and people will become wider along with the development of the situation. Provided the Army and people commonly adhere to the orientation of realizing the general task and constantly study new problems and sum up new experience with the spirit of reform and blazing new trails, we will certainly be able to further create a new situation in the work of "two supports."

The contents of the "two supports" work in the new period are rich and the task is arduous. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen leadership and arouse the forces of all fields in society to accomplish the task. We must frequently conduct the education about "everybody's duty to support the Army and to give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs" in a wide range among the people so that they can understand that performing military service and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs are the bounden duty of every citizen. We must also enhance the citizen's consciousness and sense of glory in doing this job well. The provision of state pension is an important aspect of the work of giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. It is necessary to further perfect the method of providing pensions for families of the deceased, gradually readjust the amount of the pension, ensure the life of disabled servicemen, comfort and compensate the families of martyrs, give preferential treatment to servicemen's families, and make appropriate arrangements for demobilized soldiers.

While stepping up its building and vigilantly defending the motherland, the Army should also actively participate in the key construction projects of the state and public welfare undertakings and take part in Army-people spiritual civilization building activities.

All the places that have the conditions for carrying out Army-people spiritual civilization building activities should build up Army-people civilized units as quickly as possible in line with local conditions so as to bring along the surrounding units and masses, help them carry out various forms of Army-people spiritual civilization building activities, and combine the building of spiritual civilization with the building of material civilization.

We believe that if the Army and people can both carry forward the glorious tradition of ~~the~~ Army and people's depending on each other like fish and water which was formed by our party and Army during the war years, closely unite, and learn from each other, we will certainly be able to raise the work of "two supports" to a new level and establish and develop a new type of Army-people relationship in the new period.

DENG LIQUN ON HEILONGJIANG'S ECONOMIC REFORM

OW121900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1752 GMT 11 Aug 84

[By reporter Gu Wanming]

[Text] Harbin, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- From 2 through 10 August, Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, made a comprehensive study of the economic reform carried out in Heilongjiang's urban and rural areas. He pointed out that the successes achieved in rural reform should primarily be attributed to combining the party's mass line and its ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and that the successful experience should also be applied in the urban areas' economic reform.

After hearing a report given by the Mudanjiang Municipal CPC Committee on urban economic reform, Deng Liqun visited the families of some peasants to familiarize himself with families engaged in operating farm machinery, or breeding cattle, chicken or pigs; and he visited some enterprises and villages noted for their socialist ethics. He also attended a meeting discussing the reform of Heilongjiang's higher education and a meeting of propaganda organs of various provincial departments.

During the investigation, Deng Liqun stressed that the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts should not be separated from the party's mass line. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great successes have been achieved in implementing the party's rural policies, mainly because the party Central Committee, while formulating its rural policies, fully trusted the masses, relied on them and respected their initiative, instead of proceeding from the wishes of the leading organs. It was also due to the party's policy of permitting various localities to operate according to local conditions, instead of demanding that they follow a set pattern, or copy the same methods mechanically. This successful experience should also be applied in the urban areas' economic reform.

After studying the operation of a number of families engaged in specialized production, Deng Liqun pointed out: Families engaged in specialized production are closely related to the socialist economic system of public ownership. Those families cannot survive without a socialist economic system of public ownership. The nature of the current individual economy, which is totally different from that in the old society, has many unique features, and some families engaged in specialized production virtually constitute new types of complexes. Only when we have a clear understanding of the relationship between individual economy and the various aspects of the economic system of public ownership can we heighten our consciousness of carrying out the policy of enlivening the domestic economy.

During the course of inspecting some factories, Deng Liqun pointed out: Local enterprises, including provincial enterprises, are economic bodies which should have their own decisionmaking authority within the scope set by the state. The best economic performance of an enterprise can be achieved only when material benefits are closely integrated with its operation. Through planning, economic legislation, and formulation of macroscopic economic policies, the state will ensure that all enterprises operate on a common course.

Deng Liqun also inspected Shuangcheng County's Nongfeng Township, which has successfully promoted socialist ethics. He totally approved the township's experiences in promoting socialist culture through building a material civilization, in constantly improving the people's cultural life and living conditions, and in educating the peasants to become modern-day peasants who are ethical, knowledgeable in science, law-abiding, hard working, and affluent.

STATE COUNCIL URGES CREDIT COOPERATIVE REFORM

QW130445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- On 6 August the State Council approved and disseminated a report of the China Agricultural Bank on reforming the management system of credit cooperatives. The State Council also issued a circular asking all localities to put into practice the proposals contained in the report.

The circular states: To meet the needs of rural economy development at present and to promote commodity production, it is imperative to make all-out efforts to reform the management system of credit cooperatives. Through this reform we should restore and enhance the nature of credit cooperatives as mass organizations characterized by democratic management and flexible operations. We should see to it that credit cooperatives, under the guidance of the state's principles and policies, will operate independently with their own accounting systems, be responsible for their own profits and losses, and fulfill their role to the full as loan organizations for the benefit of the people. People's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over this reform and pay attention to studying and solving the problems that may arise in the course of reform so as to turn credit cooperatives into real cooperative banking organizations of the masses.

The circular further points out: The reform of credit cooperatives should be carried out with great caution and in such a way that will suit macroeconomic needs. The Agricultural Bank should strengthen leadership over credit cooperatives and there should be no change in the former's jurisdiction over the latter. However, no unit or individual is allowed to transfer indiscriminately the funds and property of credit cooperatives or to force them to extend loans and make investments so as to maintain the credit cooperatives' decisionmaking powers in operations and to ensure the development of the rural credit loan business along the correct path.

The China Agricultural Bank's report contains the following six points:

1. The nature of credit cooperatives as cooperative banking organizations should be restored. It is necessary to restore and enhance the nature of credit cooperatives as mass organizations under democratic management. They should be "organizations run by the people" instead of "organizations run by the government." They should go all out to encourage peasants to buy their shares so as to enhance their characteristic of mass participation, boost their financial strength, and link themselves closely with the economic interests of peasants.

Both individual peasants and collective rural economic units may buy the shares of credit cooperatives, but this should be done on a voluntary basis and they should have the freedom of choosing to become shareholders and to withdraw their shares. Credit cooperatives should implement the guaranteed-interest and dividend-distribution system. That is, regardless of their profits or losses, they should pay interest to their shareholders at an annual rate which is equivalent to the interest rate of time deposits; if they earn a profit they should distribute a dividend, in addition to interest, to their shareholders according to regulations. In extending loans, all other conditions being equal, credit cooperatives may give priority to those commune members who are their shareholders with the interest on such loans set at a preferential rate.

Credit cooperatives should exercise democratic management. Their leading cadres should be determined by election instead of by the present system of appointment. Within credit cooperatives it is imperative to implement an operational responsibility system integrating responsibility, power, and interests and to overcome egalitarianism in distribution.

2. Operations of credit cooperatives should be more flexible. In the use of funds credit cooperatives should give priority to serving the needs of rural areas. In extending loans they should keep to the principle that the loans should be used mainly for helping contracting households and specialized households (key households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation), for promoting agricultural production, and for serving the purpose of circulating funds. Provided the demands for agricultural loans can be met, loans may also be extended for industrial and commercial undertakings in rural areas.

3. Credit cooperatives should apply floating interest rates.

4. Credit cooperatives should have independent operations and independent accounting systems and should be responsible for their own profits and losses. They should bear the responsibility for losses suffered in their operations, and no subsidy should be given to them by the Agricultural Bank because of these losses.

5. Integrated county cooperatives [xian lian she 4905 5114 4356] should be established. Integrated county cooperatives are associated organizations formed by grassroots credit cooperatives. After establishing such integrated county cooperatives, each grassroots credit cooperative continues to be an independently operating economic entity with an independent accounting system and with responsibility for its own profits and losses.

6. The Agricultural Bank should strengthen the leadership over credit cooperatives.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION CIRCULAR LAUDS PROFITS

OW101337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- During the first half of 1984 the state-run industrial and commercial enterprises attained remarkable achievements in eliminating losses and increasing profits. During this period revenues in the whole country increased 20.9 percent compared with the same period last year, reflecting a fine situation rarely seen in recent years.

This was pointed out in a circular issued on 8 August by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance on the situation in eliminating losses and increasing profits by the state-run industrial and commercial enterprises during the first half of 1984.

The circular said: The losses of state-run industrial enterprises in the first half of 1984 was reduced from the 23.4 percent of the same period last year to 16.9 percent for the same period this year, marking a 26-percent decrease and effecting simultaneous increases in production, tax payments, profits, and state revenues. The losses of state-run commercial enterprises during this period of this year were reduced by 3.3 percent over those of the same period last year. Simultaneous increases were recorded in commodity sales volumes and the profits delivered to the state.

According to the circular, the progress in eliminating losses in state-run industrial enterprises is still not too balanced at present. Those who did well included enterprises in seven provinces, cities, and autonomous regions -- Tianjin, Fujian, Jilin, Zhejiang, Ningxia, Guizhou, and Hebei. Their losses in the same period last year were reduced by more than 50 percent over those in the same period last year. The next group included provinces, cities, and autonomous regions such as Beijing, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Xinjiang. They had fulfilled the goal of reducing losses by 30 percent as set by the state. Compared with this group, Hunan, Qinghai, and Heilongjiang are far behind. Their losses were less than half those demanded by the state. Nei Monggol was only able to reduce its losses by 3.6 percent.

Among those enterprises under the direct administration of the various ministries at the central level, none has suffered losses in the 10 industrial ministries. The losses in various enterprises under the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry were reduced by more than 50 percent, while losses in various enterprises under the Ministry of Coal Industry rose 14.7 percent.

According to the circular, there are three issues that merit attention in the matter of eliminating losses and increasing profits: 1) Since the beginning of this year, production costs have increased every month; 2) some textile and light industrial products and chemicals have become unmarketable and overstocked; 3) the progress in reducing losses has slowed.

The circular pointed out: The state-run commercial enterprises in 10 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have fulfilled the task set by the state in eliminating losses. Those enterprises in Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Nei Mongol, Henan, Xinjiang, and Guangdong and those enterprises under the direct administration of the Ministry of Commerce have scored fairly good results in eliminating losses. They have overfulfilled the state target of reducing losses by 30 percent.

On the contrary, losses suffered by such enterprises in Shanxi and Hebei during this period increased by more than 50 percent over those in the same period last year. By adopting measures to run business flexibly, the state-run grain enterprises have increased their economic efficiency. Their general situation is fine.

The circular pointed out: In eliminating losses and increasing profits in state-run commercial enterprises, issues that merit attention are poor operation and management, low ability in coping with changes, and slow progress in eliminating losses.

This circular pointed out in conclusion: The key to eliminating losses and increasing profits in state-run industrial and commercial enterprises lies in reforms. The State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance called on various localities to display the spirit of party rectification and help the leading cadres in various economic departments at all levels to follow the correct guiding ideologies when they carry out the work of eliminating losses and increasing profits for the second half of 1984. It is necessary to actively carry out reforms, to earnestly summarize the experience gained in the first half of this year, to analyze and study the new situations, and to energetically adopt measures in properly solving the new problems.

FANG YI ADDRESSES NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING

OW111327 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 6 Aug 84 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing by WEN HUI BAO reporter Ni Ping]

[Text] Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, said at a recent national discussion meeting on agricultural technical policies: The rapid development of rural economy has offered a new challenge to agriculture's scientific and technical work. At present, we should study the strategy for Chinese agriculture's scientific and technical development, and gradually find a way for the scientific and technical development of a modern agriculture that conforms to China's realities.

Fang Yi said: The all-round rural construction will promote an all-round scientific and technical development. A new generation of peasants -- the specialized households and the scientific and technical households -- has emerged in the rural areas. They will be able to grasp new techniques and develop their undertakings into enterprises soon. Therefore, we must reform the organization, operations, and management of existing rural scientific research institutions and organizations for popularizing scientific knowledge. Institutions of higher agricultural education should strive to train various qualified personnel that can meet the demands of an all-round rural construction, including people who have both technical and economic knowledge.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES COMPUTER CONTEST WINNERS

OW111325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 10 Aug 84

[By reporter Yang Huimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- The results of the 1984 national youth computer program design contests have been published. Comrade Wang Zhen attended and addressed a prize-giving at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing today.

Wang Zhen said: With the development of the new technological revolution, China needs not only advanced computer experts, but it also needs a large number of computer operators with intermediate or elementary computer knowledge. We should popularize computer knowledge among youth and children as soon as possible. The popularization of such knowledge will help improve the scientific quality of the youngsters, and help us discover, and develop, computer talent among them.

Currently, it is feasible to set up elective computer courses at key middle schools, and to carry out computer educational activities by scientific and technological activity stations and juvenile palaces. He urged all scientific research units, institutions of higher learning, computer application departments, scientists, and experts to pay attention to popularizing computer knowledge and training computer specialists among youth and children.

The contest was cosponsored by the Electronics Society and the Electronic Computer Society, at the request of the China Association for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education.

Wang Zhen, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Wensong, Yan Peilin, and Hong Minguang awarded prizes to the winners.

The prize-giving was presided over by Wang Shuntong, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology. Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the association, also addressed the meeting.

SYMPHONY COMMEMORATES TIANANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

OW121316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- A new symphonic suite inspired by the 1976 April demonstration on Tiananmen Square in Beijing was given its premier today in the Chinese capital to an enthusiastic audience.

Entitled "Symphony Concert," it is a composition of three separate pieces with an overture "The Consecration of Spring," a piano concerto in G minor and a symphony in C major, which share certain related features and leitmotifs to form a grand musical structure. The theme develops from depression to great expectation and triumph.

Huang Anlun, the 35-year-old composer, was a participant in the 1976 demonstration that started as a spontaneous public mourning for the late Premier Zhou Enlai and open accusation of the gang of four then in power. It ended up in a bloody suppression by the gang.

The young man wrote his first melodies for the symphony on the spot. The overture was completed and given its Beijing premiere in 1978. The second part was completed in Toronto in November, 1982; and the third part in Pittsburgh in March 1984.

Today's concert was presented by the orchestra of China's Central Opera Theatre under the baton of leading conductors Li Delun and Zheng Xiaoying. The guest pianist was Joseph Banowetz of the American Liszt Society.

Joseph Banowetz, also professor of piano at the School of Music of North Texas State University, described Huang's work as a "very important and brilliant modern creation."

Born into a family of musicians, Huang had an early music training under his parents, who are both professors with the Central Conservatory of Music in Beijing. He entered the conservatory's primary school at the age of seven, and showed his talent as a pianist at 12. In 1976, he became a composer with the Central Opera Theatre.

Between 1980 and 1984, Huang studied at the faculty of music of the University of Toronto and the University of Pittsburg. He plans to continue his studies at the Yale University starting this autumn.

Already a prolific composer, Huang has produced 14 symphonic pieces, and scores for operas, ballets and films. Some have won national awards. His compositions are marked by an effort to blend Chinese musical idioms with classical Western practice.

"It is a fervent hope of mine to have 'Symphony Concert' premiered in Beijing," Huang said. "I'm glad it has come true."

SCIENTISTS SURVEY NANSHA ISLAND SEA AREAS

OW061345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Guangzhou, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Scientists at the South China Sea Institute of Oceanography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have recently carried out a comprehensive survey of sea areas around the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

From 49 observation spots, they studied marine hydrology, meteorology, optics, sediments, biology, topography and landforms, and collected a huge amount of data and specimens.

They also gathered seabed deposits from more than 4,000 meters deep, and initial analysis has indicated that these contain traces of fossilized coral and volcanic rock fragments. The results will mark an important advance in the study of the South China Sea.

CARTOGRAPHERS COMPLETE TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING

OW110926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese cartographers have completed topographic mapping of the country in a unified coordinate, except for Taiwan and some islands in the South China Sea, according to relevant departments.

After 35 years' work, they have plotted more than 50,000 topographic maps to small, medium and large scales in a unified plane and height on an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. This basically meets the needs of economic construction and national defence.

During the 10 years it took to survey and map the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, known as "the roof of the world", 47 workers died due to the harsh conditions there.

The No. One surveying brigade of the People's Liberation Army Chengdu units worked in Tibet for more than 20 years, being awarded the title, "Heroes Who Measured the Roof of the World" by the Central Military Commission.

With the help of the Zijinshan (the purple mountain), Yunnan and Beijing astronomical observatories, the survey workers completed data on 31 islands and islets of the Xisha Islands in China's South China Sea in about 200 days.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG RECEIVES JIANGSU GROUP

OW111345 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] ANHUI RIBAO reports that, at the request of the Anhui provincial government, the Jiangsu provincial delegation headed by Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, made an inspection tour of Anhui Province from 3 to 9 August. Representatives of Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces reached a principled agreement on further promoting economic and technical cooperation.

The 14-member delegation from Jiangsu Province arrived in Hefei on the morning of 3 August. Responsible comrades of Anhui Province Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Su Hua, and Lu Rongjing warmly received the delegation the same afternoon.

During its stay in Hefei, the delegation was briefed by the Policy Research Office of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Commerce Department, and the Personnel Bureau on Anhui Province's experience in popularizing the economic responsibility system among the province's industrial and commercial enterprises, promoting commercial reforms, and exchanging qualified personnel. Responsible persons of the departments concerned on the delegation exchanged views with their counterparts in Anhui Province's textile, light industry, commerce, foreign trade, coal, goods and materials departments and with responsible persons of Hefei City.

During the delegation's stay in Hefei, Comrade Gu Xiulian and others had a look around the city and visited some factories in the company of responsible comrades of Anhui Province and Hefei City.

Comrades Gu Xiulian, Wang Yuzhao, Su Hua, and other leading comrades warmly exchanged views and were pleased with past economic exchanges between the two provinces, particularly with the achievements scored in the close cooperation among the various prefectures, cities, and counties of the provinces. They also discussed future prospects for economic and technical cooperation.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW121439 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, addressed a work meeting of the provincial party committee which closed on 8 August.

He emphasized: The central task in the second half of this year is to continue striving for all-around economic growth.

He pointed out: At present, because the leftist thinking has not yet been completely eliminated, failure to emancipate the mind and do work in a down-to-earth way is still the major problem in our province. Therefore, we should continue to eliminate leftist thinking on the ideological front. We should pay attention to two things. One is to negate the Great Cultural Revolution completely. Both the units undertaking the party rectification and the units that are not undertaking the party rectification should regard this as an important task. If we do not negate the Cultural Revolution completely, we will be unable to eliminate the leftist thinking completely, and will not have a criterion for sorting out the three types of persons. The other thing is to make the whole party understand clearly that the guiding principle for our present policy of opening to the outside world is one of extension, not of curtailment. This is an important strategic principle. All localities and departments should concentrate on studying relevant directives of the central authorities for a period of time. Our ideological work and all our policies and measures must be conducive to the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

SHANDONG MEETING ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK130410 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Recently, the party committee of the provincial-level organs called on all provincial-level units to conduct education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution among party members. It pointed out that in the previous stage of party rectification, the provincial-level units attended to the thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution as an important aspect of their endeavor. The broad masses of party members greatly enhanced their ideology and understanding. However, judging from the present situation, some comrades still have confused ideas and wrong understanding of this problem. It is extremely necessary to conduct continuous education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution among party members. For this, the party committee of the provincial-level organs set forth the following suggestions and demands:

1. In accordance with the guidelines of Circular No 9 of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission and the circular of the Party Rectification Guidance Office of the provincial CPC Committee, we should set a certain period of time for organizing party members, cadres and the masses to conscientiously study resolutions on the party's historical problems since the PRC's founding, the relevant parts mentioned in the report of the fourth provincial party congress, the questions and answers carried in JIEFANGJUN BAO on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit, and the expositions of the central leading comrades on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution and opposing factionalism. We should also discuss one by one all questions raised by JIEFANGJUN BAO. Through study and discussions, we should make clear that the Great Cultural Revolution was wrong theoretically and practically. Because of wrong theoretical guidelines, the two factions created during the Great Cultural Revolution were wrong because fundamentally speaking, there was no distinction between which faction was superior to the other and between which was right or wrong. Also, thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution does not mean to rummage old historical accounts. It means to distinguish between right and wrong, sum up experience and lessons, strengthen unity, carry out the four modernizations drive with concerted efforts, and unify our thinking on the resolution guidelines realistically.
2. In close connection with the ideological conditions of our own units and our thinking, we should freely air our ideas and views, clear up our confused ideas and wrong understanding of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and sum up experience and lessons voluntarily. On this basis, we should further sort out the remaining problems of the Great Cultural Revolution in our own units and should solve them rapidly.
3. We should vigorously conduct heart-to-heart talks. Sincere talks should be conducted among leading comrades, between leaders and the masses, and among party members.
4. We should conscientiously analyze the work of our own units in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution and eliminating factionalism, have a clear idea of the ideological situation of party members, conduct education purposefully, and make arrangements for them in line with each specific unit. Leading cadres should act in accordance with the party's principles, play a vanguard role, and take the lead in eliminating factionalism, strengthening unity, carrying out ideological and political work, and conducting criticism and self-criticism to promote unity.

BANK DEPOSITS, LIVING STANDARD UP IN SHANGHAI

OW121042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai's 6.4 million urban population had deposited an average of 650 yuan per person in bank savings by the end of July this year, compared with 41.5 yuan in 1952.

Officials of the Shanghai branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China said the total amount in savings accounts in the urban districts of Shanghai was 4.18 billion yuan at the end of July, including 490 million yuan deposited this year. Savings deposits increased at an average annual rate of 17.3 percent between 1980 and 1983.

The increase in bank deposits goes hand in hand with the improvement in the people's living standards and the increase of commodity consumption. The total value of retail sales in Shanghai last year reached 10.66 billion yuan, up from 7.54 billion yuan in 1979. Many families are saving money to buy television sets, electric fans, washing machines, refrigerators, silk garments and other high-grade articles, according to a recent survey.

In addition to the conventional deposit items such as fixed deposits and current savings accounts, the bank has begun new services including deposits for house purchases and travel.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ATTENDS CADRE CONFERENCE

OW111215 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a conference on 26 July for responsible cadres at provincial departmental, commission, office, and bureau levels. The conference was aimed at carrying out the guidelines of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and at exchanging experiences in promoting reform through party rectification and in improving administrative work through reform. Comrade Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke on rectification and reform of government organs at the conference.

Responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrades Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Tie Ying, and Chen Zuolin, attended the conference. Members of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Zhejiang Province were also present.

In his speech, Comrade Xue Ju pointed out: The guidelines of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification are very important, and conform to the actual conditions of Zhejiang Province's party rectification work. Government organs at provincial level must spare some time in August, September, or October to carry out rectification and reform. In accordance with the guidelines of Circular No 9, the priority in rectification and reform is to correct operational work, in other words, to firmly foster the guiding ideology of reform, and take it as the general guiding ideology for the various operational departments. Party rectification must be aimed at promoting reform, spurring economic development, and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct, and in the style of the party. At the same time, party rectification work must be judged by economic results. Currently, rural reform work is being carried out in depth, while urban reform work has also been accelerated.

GUANGXI PRODUCTION, LIVELIHOOD CONFERENCE OPENS

HK110257 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The first Guangxi conference on production and livelihood in old revolutionary bases, minority-nationality areas, and border, mountainous, and poor areas opened in Nanning yesterday. The main purpose of the meeting is to study how to further relax the policies for the undeveloped areas of Guangxi and adopt effective measures to promote production and construction in the mountain areas as soon as possible, to improve the masses' living standards.

Zhang Shengzhen, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the regional People's Government, spoke at the meeting. He said: The level of production development in minority-nationality areas is still very low and the people there encounter great difficulties in livelihood. An important reason for this is we have failed to gain a deep understanding of nationality relationships, characteristics, and differences, and of the special nature and features of production in the mountain areas. We lack sufficient understanding of the status, history, and current state of old revolutionary bases and border defense areas. Thus, we are unable to act according to natural and economic laws, with the result that all construction undertakings have suffered setbacks. This was mainly caused by the long period of leftist ideological influence.

He expressed confidence that as a result of party rectification, on the basis of enhancing understanding and unifying thinking, the regional CPC Committee will certainly be able to lead the whole party in the region to seriously eliminate leftist mistakes in nationality work and gradually formulate a number of special policies and measures, thus creating a new situation in old revolutionary bases, minority-nationality areas, and border, mountain, and poor areas.

Zhang Shengzhen pointed out: Apart from having a clear idea of the guiding ideology, we must bring about three changes in production guidelines. First, from just grasping the 10 percent of Guangxi that is arable land and simply pursuing grain production, we must switch to grasping the 90 percent that is mountainous and develop diversification. Second, from simply grasping cultivation and stock-raising, we must switch to also grasping processing and increasing value. Third, from only grasping production without bothering about circulation, we must switch to grasping both.

LIU JIE PRESIDES OVER HENAN PREPARATORY MEETING

HK130221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The fourth Henan provincial party congress held a preparatory meeting in the Henan People's Hall this morning. The meeting approved the congress agenda, as follows:

- 1) To listen to and examine the work report of the third provincial CPC Committee;
- 2) to examine the work report of the preparatory group for the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Henan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie presided at the meeting. The meeting approved the namelist of a 92-member Presidium for the congress. Comrade Liu Zhengwei was appointed congress secretary general. The meeting approved the namelist of a 15-member Credentials Committee, headed by Yu Yichuan and with Zhang Chixia, Hu Shangli, and Lin Xiao as deputies.

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ON HUBEI CADRE HOUSING

HK130812 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently conducted examination on the implementation of the open letter of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission by leading cadres of 17 units at prefectural and city levels in western Hubei.

The 13 units which meet the prescribed requirements are Jingmeng City, Jingzhou Prefecture, Yunyang Prefecture, Yichang Prefecture, Yichang City, Exi Autonomous Prefecture, Xiangfan City, Jiangnan petroleum management bureau, Gezhouba power plant, 327 factory, 066 base area, [words indistinct], and Danjiang engineering project bureau. Four units, namely Shashi City, Shiyan City, Xiangfan railway sub-bureau, and Gezhouba engineering project bureau, can meet the prescribed requirements only if their remaining problems are properly resolved.

Since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued the open letter, CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions of 17 units at prefectural and city levels in western Hubei, through conducting checkups, have found out the accommodation areas of 107 leading cadres exceeded the prescribed areas. In accordance with reality, they resolved the problems according to relevant stipulations. They have also assisted administrative departments in formulating and perfecting some rules and regulations, thus consolidating the achieved results.

The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission demands that the four units where problems still exist should implement the open letter and resolve the problems as soon as possible. In the future, eliminating unhealthy practices in building and distributing houses should be treated as regular work in improving the party style. Continuous efforts should be made in accordance with the open letter. Whenever there is such a case, it should be investigated and dealt with.

PARTY RECTIFICATION ISSUES OUTLINED IN HUNAN

HK120312 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 11 Aug 84

[Text] In early August, the office of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group held a meeting to listen to reports on the situation in comparison and examination in the first batch of units carrying out party rectification. After listening to the reports, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Haifeng, head of the Hunan liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and a number of leading members of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group gave six important views on how to further promote comparison and examination and on simultaneous rectification and correction:

1. Party rectification must be carried out centered on the party's general task and goal and in close connection with the reality of each unit, and must aim at solving the main problems.
2. Conduct education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Apart from reasoning things out clearly, it is also necessary to solve specific issues. Totally negating the Cultural Revolution must not just be done in words and in principle. It is essential to specifically negate it in an all-round way in ideological method, politics, organization, and work style.
3. No matter what their post, no matter whether they are comrades of the new or old leadership groups, and no matter whether they are experts and authorities or scholars and celebrities, comrades in the party must first and foremost be party members and seriously carry out comparison and examination in accordance with the criteria for party members.

4. In rectification and correction it is necessary to focus on the key points and grasp specific measures. It is necessary to grasp as the focal points promoting reforms and correcting serious instances of bureaucratism and problems of using power for private interests.

5. Leaders must personally grasp the work of weeding out people of three categories and spur the development of investigation and verification.

6. Further organize the two teams well, to ensure that both party rectification and economic work are done successfully. Steps must be taken to deal with backward units. It is necessary to reorganize leadership groups with serious problems that are hampering party rectification and other work. The bureaus and departments in each system must strengthen specific guidance and take steps in each of their units.

HUNAN FAMILY PLANNING DIRECTOR SPEAKS ON RULES

HK130542 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] On 6 August, at the provincial meeting of directors of prefectural and city family planning committees, (Wang Jing), director of the provincial Family Planning Committee, said that when a male peasant marries into and lives with a family in which there are only daughters and no sons, he can father a second child in a planned way. It was previously stipulated in relevant regulations that only when one was married to an only daughter could he father a second child. The new relaxed regulation is aimed at further perfecting the concrete policies on family planning and making our work more reasonable.

Comrade (Wang Jing) said that perfecting the family planning policy is also based on encouraging one child for one couple and taking resolute measures to stop additional births, so that the provincial population can be kept under 64 million by the end of this century. With this general target, the annual population growth rate of all prefectures and cities in our province, except for the Xiangxi Tujia and Maio Autonomous Prefecture, must be kept under 0.9 percent. Family planning should under no circumstances be slackened. It is entirely wrong to think that all are allowed the second child now.

Comrade (Wang Jing) said that in the past, some localities set down some hard and rigid rules on the age of marriage and of giving birth in disregard of real conditions with some bad consequences resulting. In the future, it will still be necessary to advocate late marriages and late births as we did before, but when youths who have reached the legal age of marriage want to get married, while they must be allowed to do so, they must sign a contract on late birth.

Comrade (Wang Jing) also pointed out that since the work has been carried out in a reasonable way, the birth rate of our province has dropped. In the first half of this year, some 350,000 babies were born, about 50,000 less than the same period last year. The birth rates of some remote mountainous areas, such as Chenzhou Prefecture, Huaihua Prefecture, Lingling Prefecture, and Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, have dropped by a large margin compared with the same period of last year. The birth rate of the provincial advanced unit, Changde Prefecture, continues to be the lowest in our province and the trend of a continuous drop has been maintained.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK110416 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The general office of the leading group for party rectification of the regional CPC Committee held a meeting on the morning of 10 August to listen to reports by the regional Economic Planning Committee and the regional Water Conservancy and Power Department on the progress of the drive to rectify the guiding ideology for vocational work and give play to the function of various departments. Present at the report meeting were leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and the Advisory Committee of the regional CPC Committee including Yin Fatang, Duo jie caidan, Yangling Duo jie, Niu Ruizhou, and Hou Jie. Also present at the meeting were the responsible people of the regional departments, bureaus, and committees concerned.

In his report, director of the Regional Economic Planning Committee (Xu Jinlan) said: The purpose of the regional Economic Planning Committee in readjusting its guiding ideology for vocational work is to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking, break through the old conventions, emphasize reform, play down the role of mandatory plans, replace them with guiding plans, expand self-decisionmaking power, and stress economic results instead of the speed of development. The Economic Planning Committee must properly draw up medium- and long-term economic plans based on the results of macroeconomic investigations and studies, improve production management, ensure the accomplishment of the medium- and long-term plans, make full use of the region's favorable conditions in natural resources to promote production, improve livelihood, and accelerate economic development, and be a competent consultant to the regional CPC Committee.

Deputy director of the regional Water Conservancy and Power Department (Cao Yilun) said: In readjusting its guiding ideology for vocational work, the regional Water Conservancy and Power Department has to shift its focal point of work to tap various energy resources, including water power, wind power, geothermal energy, and solar energy, with water power as the key link. While tapping various energy resources according to local conditions, it is necessary to make great efforts to save energy, speed up the development of water conservancy construction by speeding up the development of the power industry and vice versa, and improve management and economic results. It is necessary for the department to give full play to the spirit of reform, simultaneously promote the two civilizations, raise the quality of the staff, leadership, and management as well as the scientific and technological standard of the Water Conservancy and Power Department, gear to the needs of the whole region, play a more competent role, and strive to fulfill the region's goal in setting up electric power supply network and irrigation networks.

KUNMING PLA EDUCATED ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK110157 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, in the course of party rectification the CPC Committee of the Kunming Military Region Headquarters has gotten a good grasp of conducting education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution and eliminating factionalism. Through studying documents, discussing history, reviewing performances, talking about the harm done, and digging up the roots, they have fully understood the errors of the Great Cultural Revolution and scored success in eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit.

The Headquarters CPC Committee organized the party members to seriously study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state and other documents, and helped people to clear up various muddled ideas. Through study, by integrating theory with practice, everybody has clearly understood that the Great Cultural Revolution was completely wrong. Politically, it attacked so-called capitalist-roaders, confused the distinction between the enemy and ourselves, regarded large numbers of revolutionary cadres as targets of struggle, and caused many miscarriages of justice. Economically, work and production were halted and the national economy damaged. Ideologically, it vigorously pushed leftist ideas and confused people's thinking. In culture, science, and technology it preached the idea that the more knowledge you have the more reactionary you are, savagely persecuted intellectuals, and sabotaged the development of culture, science, and technology. From the angle of the PLA units, it vigorously advocated giving prominence to politics and political border defense, causing serious damage to Army building.

Through setting out the facts and reasoning in this way, everyone said: The Cultural Revolution was indeed a total disaster without a single advantage. It is imperative to totally negate it.

Through study, everybody has understood more clearly that both of the two factions were wrong. In the course of carrying out education, the CPC Committee guided everyone to analyze the two factions. The comrades thus understood: Viewing the facts as a whole, both factions were wrong because they were identical in six respects: in the background to their emergence, since both were products of the Cultural Revolution; in guiding ideology, since both were guided by the so-called theory of continuing the revolution; in the objectives of their struggle, since both pointed the spearhead at revolutionary veteran cadres and at masses whose views differed from theirs; in struggle method, since both pursued the four bigs [speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters]; obtained confessions by compulsion and gave them credence, and waged savage and merciless struggle; and in results, since both jeopardized revolution and sabotaged production.

Through this analysis, everybody has understood the true essence of the two factions. They all said: Anyone still arguing the merits and demerits of the two factions is in fact still haunted by factionalism. Factionalism cannot be eliminated this way. Comrades who had previously held they were correct because they had been suppressed also felt: Although we took a beating during the Cultural Revolution, we had previously taken part in Cultural Revolution activities and had thus also made mistakes. We must do better in clearing up our own thinking.

Comrades who had punished others or taken part in fabricating miscarriages of justice seriously reviewed their factionalist errors and summed up the experiences and lessons.

Eleven Headquarters party members had become seriously estranged from each other due to factionalist influences. In the course of education they have conducted self-criticism with a good attitude and held heart-to-heart talks, thus initially eliminating their estrangement and improving their relations. They have resolved to work actively to promote party rectification and serve the frontline of border defense.

YUNNAN HOLDS ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY MEETING

HK081010 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Report: "The Standing Committees of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Kunming Military Region CPC Committee Held a Joint Meeting on the Eve of 1 August on Further Strengthening the Unity Between the Army and the Government and Between the Army and the People"]

[Text] On the eve of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and on the occasion of the victories gained in the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defense at Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan, the Standing Committees of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Kunming Military Region CPC Committee held a joint discussion meeting on the afternoon of 27 July. Both sides indicated that under the new situation it is necessary to further strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people and to do a good job of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting the Army and cherishing the people.

At the discussion meeting, Li Wenqing, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and chief of staff of the Kunming Military Region; Tian Hexing, deputy head of the Logistics Department of the Military Region; and Zhan Zhiguan, head of the Mass Work Department of the Political Department of the Military Region, gave accounts of the frontier struggle and the building of spiritual civilization carried out by PLA units and put forward their views on further strengthening the units between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people and on stepping up frontier defense. Kang Shouzhong, head of the provincial Civil Administration Department, gave an account of the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting Army-building and put forward specific measures for carrying out the work more satisfactorily in the future.

Xie Zhenhua, secretary of the CPC Committee and political commissar of the Kunming Military Region, and An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Xie Zhenghua expressed his gratitude to the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, the Kunming City CPC Committee and People's Government, and the people of all nationalities throughout the province for their vigorous support in Army-building and in the frontier struggle and hoped that the civilian authorities would put forward comments and criticism on the work of the PLA units.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: Our Army is an excellent Army and the people of all nationalities are excellent people. The Army cherishes the people and the people support the Army. The people of all nationalities in Yunnan have a deep love for their own Army. In the past year the relationships between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people have stood the tests and have become closer.

While guarding the frontier, the PLA units have also done much for the civilians, such as helping the masses in carrying out production, curing sicknesses, and building civilized villages. The civilians have also done much work. But there are still some gaps in our work. We should do everything for the needs of the frontline and serve the frontline. The leading comrades of the CPC committees and governments at all levels should understand the importance of this work and adopt measures to do this work more satisfactorily.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGION

Liu Shusheng, vice secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhu Zhihui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Kunming City CPC Committee; Yu Zuo and Yu Huoli, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Zhimin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the Yunnan Provincial Military District; Dao Guodong, vice governor of Yunnan Province; Chen Jiagui, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and deputy commander of the Kunming Military Region; and Shi Jingban, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and deputy political commissar of the Kunming Military Region, attended the discussion meeting.

YUNNAN PLA MODEL HEROES RETURN FROM BEIJING

HK100852 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The representatives of the model combat heroes in Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan, who went to Beijing to take part in the 1 August Army Day celebrations by invitation, returned to Kunming by train at noon yesterday. Responsible comrades of the leadership organ of the Kunming Military Region personally went to the station to welcome them.

In the evening, the Kunming Military Region held a film party in the national defense theater to welcome the return of the model heroes. Before the film was shown, leading comrades of the Military Region, including Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, Shi Jingban, Liu Yantian, Zhang Jinglu, and (Lan Yinglong), met the representatives of the model heroes. These representatives were (Zhang Youxia), outstanding young commander of a certain PLA unit on the border defense front in Yunnan; (Chen Peijun), a representative from a heroic company and former instructor of the eighth company of a PLA unit; (He Zhengchang), commander of the seventh company of a PLA unit; (Yang Guoyue), one of the 15 warriors firmly safeguarding a height in Lao Shan and a squad leader; (Chen Hongyuan), a heroic fighter who bravely searched for the enemy's hideout; (Yang Daili), [words indistinct] and deputy squad leader of a PLA unit; and (He Wenli), public health worker of the Naxi nationality who rushed to rescue comrades-in-arms despite artillery fire.

The representatives excitedly reported to the leaders of the Military Region their activities and experiences during their 9-day stay in Beijing. The leaders of the Military Region encouraged all representatives of the model heroes to be modest and prudent, to maintain the true qualities of a hero, to sum up experiences, to get ready to fight again, and to continue to make new achievements.

ZHOU HUI SHOWS VISITORS NEI MONGGOL 10 AUG

SK120107 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] On the morning of 10 August Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, enthusiastically met at the Hohhot Guesthouse with nationally known personages in press, literary, and art circles who were invited to visit our region. They also held an intimate talk with them.

At the meeting Comrade Zhou Hui asked them in detail about their living situation in Hohhot and introduced Nei Monggol's new situation in forestry, agriculture and animal husbandry, and pastoral construction, and related problems that need to be solved in the future. He also introduced wonderful sights and famous historic sites in Nei Monggol. The visitors were very interested in our region's livestock production responsibility system, such as the system of households raising animals and managing grasslands on a contract basis.

They held that Nei Monggol took timely measures for and made great achievements in agricultural and livestock system reform. [words indistinct].

Also attending the meeting were standing committee members of the regional CPC Committee Wu En and Tian Congming, and responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC Committee and literary and art federation.

That evening, regional party and government leaders, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fengyong, Batubagen and Liu Guiqian, hosted a dinner party for the guests.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NEI MONGGOL TRADE UNION MEETING

SK110057 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Baotou City Trade Union ceremoniously held its ninth congress at the No 1 workers' palace in Baotou City 6-9 August.

Attending the congress were representatives from the industrial and communications, capital construction, financial and trade, cultural and educational, public health, and scientific research fronts in the city. The congress summed up the city's experience in workers' activities gained since the third plenary session, studied the new changes in the ranks of workers under the new situation, defined the heavy tasks of the staff and workers for achieving reform and strengthening the four modernizations, and ardently placed hopes on all trade union organizations.

Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; (Yi Jipin), his wife; and Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee. They also had a group photo taken with representatives.

Comrade Wang Shoudao extended warm greetings to the congress. He also recited a poem concerning seizing power in [Wutai], urging the people of Baotou to learn the [Wutai] spirit.

Comrade Zhou Hui extended warm greetings to the congress. He urged comrades to learn the spirit of [Wutai] struggle and to deeply understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on taking a Chinese-type socialist path and developing the productive forces, regarded as the most basic task in the socialist period. He urged the workers in Baotou to play their role as masters in the two civilizations and to make new contributions to economic reform and rejuvenating China.

HEILONGJIANG ISSUES RECTIFICATION CIRCULAR

SK081143 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The guidance committee in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging various units that have begun the party rectification drive to earnestly study and implement Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. After basically completing comparison and examination, they should spend about 3 months in deeply making corrections.

The circular urges various units that have begun the party rectification drive, after basically completing comparison and examination, to make successive corrections in line with the following major contents set forth by the circular and in line with the problems cropping up in the comparison and examination stage:

1. Efforts should be made to further straighten out the guiding ideology of professional work to promote transformations in various fields. The existing policies, regulations, systems, and measures of each unit should be earnestly examined. All things that run counter to the party's general task and target should be immediately corrected as long as conditions are met. Efforts should be made to create conditions for gradually correcting those that cannot be immediately corrected.
2. Efforts should be made to further weed out factionalism and to enhance party spirit. Various units should earnestly examine themselves to determine whether or not they still have impure expressions of factionalism or party spirit.
3. Efforts should be made to further investigate and deal with the serious cases of bureaucracy, of not being responsible to the party and the people. Efforts should be made to mobilize the masses to deeply expose the essence of bureaucracy.
4. Efforts should be made to deeply investigate and deal with the bad practice of seeking private gain by taking advantage of power and position. Special attention should be paid to blocking the bad practice of embezzling public funds, asking for gifts, and creating difficulties for others by taking advantage of power and working conditions.
5. Efforts should be made to further deal with major or serious problems cropping up in leading bodies.

In conclusion, the circular stresses: A good job should be done in grasping the work of tackling knotty problems in the course of making corrections. The key to the work lies in the fact that the party committees and leading cadres at all levels must dare to solve problems. Efforts should be made to take the lead in successfully dealing with the problems involving leading cadres at the provincial and departmental levels. The first and second leading personnel of party committees and leading party groups should adopt a clear attitude toward dealing with major or serious cases involving leading staffers of their own units and should take charge personally in solving these cases. Units that have been assigned to the second and third stages of party rectification should earnestly implement the spirit of Circulars No 6, 7, 8, and 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and should continuously do a good job in grasping the work of making corrections in the course of party rectification. A good job should be also done in urging the units of various departments and bureaus to continuously conduct the work of studying documents and carrying out transformations before launching the party rectification drive.

JILIN RIBAO BOARD STUDIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK110218 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In accordance with the demands of the leading group guiding party rectification work under the provincial CPC Committee, the editorial board of JILIN RIBAO strengthened leadership, concentrated its time, and conscientiously attended to education among party members in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution in the course of party rectification.

While studying and discussing the party rectification document, the editorial board held: In order to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, we must fully discuss some specific problems and practices in the Great Cultural Revolution. Through discussions we will clearly discern truth from falsehood and seek unity of thinking.

In line with the actual conditions of the office, they spoke out freely and explained some ideas and misunderstandings.

For instance, some people held that the launching of the Great Cultural Revolution was right but that it was a pity it was interfered with and damaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Through studying and discussing the resolutions on the party's many historical problems set forth by the CPC Central Committee since the founding of the country, they gained a clearer understanding of this.

The resolutions pointed out: The Great Cultural Revolution was wrongly initiated by leaders and made use of such counterrevolutionary cliques as Lin Biao and the gang of four. This internal turmoil brought serious suffering to the party, the country, and the people of all nationalities. Therefore, the idea of regarding the launching of the Great Cultural Revolution as right is obviously wrong.

Some people held that the Great Cultural Revolution was wrong but that certain achievements were made in eliminating bureaucracy and stopping cadres from enjoying privileges during the Great Cultural Revolution. Through studying and reviewing history, most comrades held that the characteristics of opposing bureaucracy and overthrowing the so-called capitalist-roaders in the Great Cultural Revolution were completely different, and we could not regard them equally without discrimination. The Great Cultural Revolution failed to make achievements in opposing bureaucracy, but it brought great suffering to the general mood of the party and the society.

Through deeply conducting education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the editorial board of JILIN RIBAO had successes in making all party members understand the line, principles, and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and made full ideological preparations for the comparison and examination work of party rectification and newspaper work reform.

JILIN: NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION 'IMPORTANT'

SK110840 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Station commentary: Thoroughly Negating the Great Cultural Revolution Is an Important Task in Party Rectification]

[Text] In the course of party rectification, party members must understand that the key to acting in unison with the CPC Central Committee is to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. The tasks for party rectification, set forth by the CPC Central Committee, are to seek unity of thinking, to consolidate party work style, to strengthen discipline, and to purify the party organization. The fulfillment of these four tasks is closely related to thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Judging from the ideological problems in making comparison and examination, some party members failed to thoroughly solve the ideological problems. They still have some misunderstandings regarding specific problems, particularly problems directly relating to themselves. Some party members do not examine their own mistakes in rising in rebellion, but instead consider themselves right. Some party members neglect [words indistinct] and damage the causes of the party and the people. If we do not eliminate this wrong idea, we will not be able to thoroughly eliminate the baneful leftist influence; to ideologically and politically act in union with the central authority; to implement the line, principles, and policies of the party set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to thoroughly eliminate the three types of persons; to educate the comrades who committed serious mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution; to completely eliminate factionalism, to achieve solidarity; or to correct all unhealthy practices that developed during the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, it is essential to deeply conduct education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

In order to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, we must, first of all, organize party members and party-member cadres to restudy the "Resolution on Certain Historical Questions of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," to upgrade their awareness about this, to theoretically distinguish truth from falsehood, and to really understand that the set of theories in the Great Cultural Revolution were basically opposed to Marxism and completely wrong. At the same time, we should proceed from reality, and clearly understand that the Great Cultural Revolution was a great calamity. It brought serious damage, retrogression, and disaster to the country, and in no sense was it a revolution or social progress.

In order to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, we must thoroughly eliminate factionalism. Factionalism is a [words indistinct]. Up to the present, the practice of factionalism still exists in some units. In the course of party rectification, every party member should eliminate factionalism, strengthen the party spirit, and thoroughly eliminate the baneful leftist influence left over from the Great Cultural Revolution. To thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, we must proceed from reality and seek truth from facts to eliminate the leftist influence and to conscientiously sum up experience and lessons.

Practice has shown that party members were, to different degrees, influenced by the leftist ideology in the Great Cultural Revolution. All party members had experiences and lessons gained from the Great Cultural Revolution that were worth summing up. We should eliminate all confused ideas and wrong understandings in negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Conducting education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution is a big affair involving the whole party. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over this work. We should widely and deeply hold study and discussions, persistently show and give positive initiative and guidance, refrain from making endless individual examination, and make all party members have a clear understanding about the line, principles, and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to mobilize the initiative of party members to carry out the work of making corrections and conducting party rectification.

GANSU PLA EDUCATED ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK120333 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] In carrying out education for the units in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the Linxia Military Subdistrict CPC Committee has paid attention to eliminating the bad effects of three-support and two-military work, thereby improving Army-government and Army-people unity and strengthening the unity of nationalities.

The CPC Committee has regarded eliminating the alienation between nationalities caused by the Cultural Revolution and strengthening nationality unity as an important issue in clearing away the bad effects of three-support and two-military work. (Jiang Defu), deputy secretary of the CPC Committee and commander of the military subdistrict, recently led principal leading cadres of the subdistrict to the Linxia Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee to seek their views and humbly listen to criticism. Comrade (Jiang Defu) said at a meeting there: Three-support and two-military work was completely wrong, and must be totally negated. Although the majority of units and personnel who took part in this work at that time have been transferred elsewhere or demobilized, this is nevertheless the affair of the PLA, and we bear the main responsibility. We must continue to do a good job in eliminating the bad effects of three-support and two-military work.

After listening to criticisms from the local authorities, the military subdistrict CPC Committee immediately held a meeting to study each criticism and propose methods of dealing with the problems and improving things. The CPC Committee also conveyed the criticisms to the cadres of the organs, and demanded that all commanders and fighters fully understand the evil consequences caused for the localities by three-support and two-military work during the Great Cultural Revolution, seriously deal with the problems left over from this work, and take the initiative in clearing away its bad effects and totally negating the Cultural Revolution, as practical deeds for improving and strengthening Army-government and Army-people relations.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG WRITES ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK101330 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Today's QINGHAI RIBAO on page 2 carries on article by Comrade Zhao Haifeng. The article is entitled "An Investigation Report on Animal Husbandry in Haibei Zang Autonomous Prefecture." Comrade Zhao Haifeng's investigation report is divided into three parts: 1) the situation and major experiences of animal husbandry production in Haibei Zang Autonomous Prefecture; 2) some problems which must be resolved in current production and practices of animal husbandry; and 3) guiding principles on animal husbandry production and operations and some suggestions on raising the overall efficiency of animal husbandry.

NINGXIA HOLDS FORUM TO CELEBRATE ARMY DAY

HK100916 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Liu Qinchuan and Liu Yu: "Ningxia Military District Holds Forum To Mark Army Day"]

[Text] On the evening of 29 July, the Ningxia Military District held a forum at the Military District's guesthouse to mark the 57th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. All comrades who were attending the meeting of first political commissars at the three levels and some retired old cadres of the Military District, totaling more than 100 people, attended the forum.

Zhao Min, political commissar of the Ningxia Military District; Hei Boli, chairman of the regional government; and Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Zhao Min extended cordial congratulations on behalf of the leading body of the Military District to all comrades who attended the meeting and all PLA officers and men in the forefront of military training and defense work. He said: Our Military District has made considerable achievements in the consolidation of troops in active service, the building of reserve forces, and militia work, and we have seen better relations between PLA units and local governments and between armymen and civilians. These achievements result from the hard work of all commanders and soldiers of the Military District and from the support of local party organizations and governments. At present, the whole Army and people throughout the country are carrying out comprehensive reforms in full force and are striving to create a new situation in all fields. The Army must resolutely implement the principles and policies formulated by the party central leadership and the Central Military Commission and actively promote the reforms.

On behalf of the regional People's Government and the broad masses of Han and Hui nationalities, Comrade Hei Boli extended holiday greetings to all soldiers of the Ningxia Military District and leading comrades attending the political commissars' meeting. He said: Political commissars and retired veteran cadres can play an important role in our efforts to change the backward conditions of Ningxia. The militia forms an important force. Party committees must give full play to the militia organizations in the building of material and spiritual civilizations. Militia work in Ningxia should be properly handled to promote economic construction.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: The political commissars' meeting held by the Military District provides a good chance for us to get together to celebrate Army Day. We should carry forward our Army's glorious tradition, eliminate the "leftist" influence, thoroughly repudiate the "Cultural Revolution," make economic reforms a success, properly reform our military and militia work, and strive to build a civilized, united, and rich Ningxia.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING MILITIA, RESERVES

HK100930 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Further Strengthen the Building of Our Region's National Defense Reserve Forces"]

[Text] Since the first regional conference of political commissars at the three levels in 1981, party committees and People's Armed Forces departments at various levels in our region have seriously carried out a series of general and specific policies from the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission and the instructions from higher-level military leaders, and have continuously strengthened the building of our region's national defense reserve forces. Outstanding achievements have been scored. The militia and reserve service departments have further strengthened education and training. The military and political performance of those concerned has continuously improved in quality. Preparations for military mobilization have also been continuously strengthened. Systems for rapid mobilization in wartime have been established and perfected. The masses of militiamen and members of reserve service units have played an important role in building the "two civilizations" in our region. They have constituted a backbone force on which the party committee relies and in which the masses have trust.

But it should be soberly realized that because of a long period in a peaceful environment, certain cadres have developed an idea of living in peace with slackened vigilance.

Given the heavy load of economic construction and a large host of problems, individual leading comrades have sometimes neglected matters concerning the Armed Forces. Some people have developed thinking of one kind or another so that participation in militia and reserve service activities has been affected. Some factories and mining units in restructuring organs also have abolished the People's Armed Forces units, or reduced the quota of special personnel put in charge. This is quite incompatible with the call for "further strengthening militia building" of the CPC Central Committee. To solve these problems and further strengthen our region's national defense reserve forces, party committees and People's Armed Forces departments at all levels must penetratingly conduct education among the masses of cadres, militiamen and people on Mao Zedong's thinking on people's war and education in national defense and preparedness against war. They must especially launch an extensive and penetrating campaign to publicize and study the new "military service law" and use the "military service law" as a basis for continuously strengthening the building of the militia and the reserve service.

At present, reforms are being carried out on various fronts throughout the country. Militia and military service work is also facing a new problem of reform. Only through reform can there be continuous progress. And only through reform can new achievements be scored and a new situation created. On the basis of consolidating the results achieved, various units must further learn how to draw on experiences in economic reform work and do a good job of reform where the militia and military service work is concerned. In reform they must put the emphasis on solving the following problems: They must establish a responsibility system concerning military training and political education for the militia and reserve forces units and arms management. They must rationally organize and man the ranks so militia work can be organically linked with building the reserve forces. They must include funds for militia activities in enterprise management programs and put the countryside on the production responsibility contract basis. These and other problems must be solved.

The key to strengthening our region's national defense reserve forces lies in the leadership of party committees at various levels. Party committees at various levels must put Armed Forces work on their agendas as an important task and give full play to the collective leading role of the party committee. The forces of various departments must be coordinated and directed toward joint control, so that the actual problems encountered in militia and military service work can be quickly studied and solved. The aim is to make new contributions toward further strengthening the building of our region's national defense forces and realizing the strategic goal of "a turnaround for Ningxia first."

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO, CPC ON SELF-EXAMINATION

HK130411 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the third regional CPC Committee held a full session yesterday morning, at which the participating members of the regional CPC Committee unanimously approved the comparison and examination carried out by the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and by Comrade Wang Enmao.

In accordance with the focal points set by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee conducted comparison and examination in connection with the reality of Xinjiang work in the fields of economic construction, tapping brain-power, [words indistinct], nationality unity, and leadership, methods and style.

The committee resolved to make a full estimate of the existing problems by carrying out comparison and examination, seriously sum up experiences, carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings, enhance consciousness of carrying out the central line, principles, and policies, focus work on accomplishing the general task and goal set by the 12th CPC Congress, and do a thoroughly good job in creating a new situation in modernization in the region.

The committee held in its comparison and examination: Since the Central Committee readjusted the regional leadership group [words indistinct], the regional CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and resolutely implemented the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the central instructions on work in Xinjiang. The committee has done a great deal of work to bring order out of chaos in ideology, politics, organization, and in all fields of practical work. It has strengthened nationality unity, continued to rehabilitate the victims of miscarriages of justice, implemented the party policies, united the great majority of the cadres and masses of all nationalities, and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity in the region. It has shifted the focus of work of the region, bringing about continual economic development and basic self-sufficiency in grain. Revenue has continually increased and there has been a corresponding improvement in the people's living standards.

During this period we have revived the Xinjiang production and construction corps. The foundation of the corps has been greatly developed, and it has also promoted economic development in the region.

We have also scored marked successes in building spiritual civilization, carrying out structural reform, readjusting the leadership groups at and above county-level, dealing blows at serious economic and other crimes, and strengthening border defense construction. Xinjiang's current political and economic situation is now one of the best in its history.

However, examining things in light of the Central Committee's demands, there are indeed many defects, shortcomings, and even mistakes in work.

With regard to problems in economic construction, the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee held that the main problems are: Our minds have not been emancipated; not enough has been done to implement the central policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy; and we are very far, both in ideology and in practical work, from accomplishing the general task and goal and building Xinjiang into an important Chinese economic construction base in the 21st century. The existing base figures for total value of industrial and agricultural output are low. The region is vast, with rich resources, and has superior features for developing economic construction. Existing industrial and agricultural production has a considerable scale and foundation, and the potentials are particularly great. It is completely possible to achieve quadruplication and more.

However, the regional CPC Committee has not done enough work in implementing measures from top to bottom, including ideological work for achieving quadruplication. The specific measures for accomplishing this goal have not been put on a completely sound basis. Opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy is the line and principle formulated by the CPC Central Committee, but the region has not yet developed the work of opening up to the world. The region's economic results are poor and its production levels low. The whole of economic work has not yet been shifted onto the track of focusing on improving economic results.

On the ideology and work style of the leadership, the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee said in its comparison and examination:

The main problems are that we have not sufficiently emancipated our minds or displayed enough boldness in reforms and pioneering. In work over the past few years, it has always been a case of the regional CPC Committee's resolutely implementing an official central document when issued, and linking it with the actual conditions in Xinjiang. However, we have not boldly tackled and popularized new things without a central document issued. Moreover we are full of misgivings and slow to move into action, we always want to observe things more and only popularize new things after [words indistinct].

We have an old convention: Xinjiang is a multinational area where conditions are complex, so it is essential to be cautious and steady in everything we do. With this mentality we only introduce things after others have gained experience proving their correctness.

The main reason why the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has not done enough in emancipating its mind and in reform and pioneering is that it is affected by the remnants of leftist ideology.

The regional CPC Committee Standing Committee held: The fundamental aim of rectifying the party is to carry forward the achievements, correct the shortcomings, and accomplish the general task and goal set by the 12th CPC Congress. In connection with the reality of Xinjiang, the regional CPC Committee has proposed three tasks and goals to be achieved by the region by the end of the century. The first is to achieve quintuplication of total annual industrial and agricultural output value, meaning that by the year 2000 this figure should reach 42 billion yuan. The second is to change the long-standing backwardness of Xinjiang's economy and culture, which remains from history, and bring the region's economic and cultural development up to a medium or slightly higher level in the whole country, ready to enter the ranks of the advanced. The third is to do a good job by 1990 of preparatory work for developing and building Xinjiang, to ensure that this work can gradually unfold on a growing scale after 1990 and that Xinjiang can be built into one of China's major economic construction bases in the 21st century.

By achieving these three tasks, apart from bringing about a relatively great development in current economic construction, still more importantly we will achieve sustained and still greater development in economic construction in the future. This means there must be reserve strength for economic development. For this purpose, the regional CPC Committee proposed eight items of preparatory work to be done before 1990: Grasp well drawing up plans; speed up surveying Xinjiang's mineral resources; further promote water conservancy construction; grasp communications construction well; energy construction well; grasp building materials construction well; grasp tapping brain-power well; and grasp well certain key projects in industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry that can be carried out now.

At present we should solve six problems through carrying out party rectification.

1. We must continue to emancipate our minds and clear away the remnants of erroneous leftist ideology.
2. We must do a good job in implementing the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.
3. Economic work must rapidly be shifted to the track of focusing on improving economic results.
4. Grasp reforms well.
5. Under the premise of ensuring the quality of enterprise consolidation, speed up the pace of this work.

6. Do a good job in rectification and correction after comparison and examination, and tangibly improve leadership and work style.

From 6 to 10 August, the participants in the session seriously discussed the comparison and examination of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and the individual comparison and examination of Comrade Wang Enmao. The comrades unanimously held: These two comparisons and examinations have upheld high standards and strict demands. They seek truth from facts and are imbued with the spirit of self-criticism. Their attitude is very good, and they meet the demands set by the Central Committee regarding comparison and examination. They are in accord with the actual situation in the regional CPC Committee, and have grasped the keys to creating a new situation in work in Xinjiang.

The session yesterday turned to the second item on its agenda: summing up the work of the first half of the year and arranging work for the second half.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao spoke at the session yesterday morning. Speaking on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, he said: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 3d [as heard] Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification have both dealt with the question of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. The regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has frequently discussed this issue. Everyone has expressed unanimous support. We should bring our thinking into line with the resolution and the relevant central documents. We must totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution, negate the two factions, strengthen party spirit, and oppose factionalism. The understanding of the Standing Committee regarding these issues is unanimous.

The Great Cultural Revolution was totally wrong. Viewed from the overall angle, therefore, the two factional organizations spawned during the Cultural Revolution were also wrong. However, it is necessary to make a specific analysis of specific members of the two factions and specific events in which they were involved. We must not lump them all together. Some people behaved well and others badly during the Cultural Revolution. Some waged struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and others did bad things on their behalf. Some were attacked and persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and others were supported and commended by them.

In short, the great majority of people in the two factions were good or relatively good. Only a few people made serious mistakes, and the people of three categories are even fewer.

A recent central document put it very clearly: The main thing in distinguishing people of three categories and people who made serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution is to look at the facts of their mistakes or crimes at that time, together with the gravity of the cases and of the consequences. We must seriously act in the spirit of the relevant central documents, persistently trust, rely on, and unite the great majority of the cadres and masses of all nationalities, and do a thorough job in investigating people of three categories.

I. 13 Aug 84

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

KMT SPY FROM HONG KONG SENTENCED IN HUNAN

HK110400 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0810 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Changsha, 10 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Reporters have learned from the departments concerned that Chu Fuan, dispatched by the KMT spy organs in Hong Kong on an espionage mission to Xiangtan and Changde in Hunan under the pretext of visiting relatives, was arrested by the public security organs and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, with 3 years deprivation of political rights, by the Xiangtan City Intermediate People's Court on 20 July.

Chen Fuan, 68, is a native of Shitangba Township in Xiangtan County. He settled in Hong Kong in 1950. In 1956, he cooperated with Jiang Xi, a spy of a certain KMT spy organ in Hong Kong, in dispatching Luo Zixin from Hong Kong to Changsha to recruit Chu's wife, Lai Zhenfen, for espionage. In 1978, with the bait of "claiming an inheritance," they lured the relative in China of a Hong Kong compatriot to go to Hong Kong and urged him to join the KMT espionage organization; however this person refused. On 18 April this year, Chu accepted an assignment given by Jiang Xi and sneaked into Zhuzhou, Xiangtan, and Changde under the pretext of visiting relatives and friends, for the purpose of collecting intelligence and recruiting spies among his relatives and friends. On 20 April, he recruited for espionage a certain Zhou, a young person awaiting employment in Changde City.

The evidence of these criminal deeds is ironclad, and Chu Fuan confessed everything.

AIR FORCE CHIEF URGES PRC PILOTS TO DEFECT

OW130315 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug 12 (CNA) -- Air Force Commander-in-Chief Gen Kuo Ju-lin called on the brethren in the Chinese Communist Air Force to join the ROC Air Force by flying here. Gen Kuo made the Call Sunday, two days before the ROC Air Force Day which falls on August 14. He gave a special talk to the Communist Air Force on the mainland.

Kuo said the strict control of the communist authorities cannot stop the freedom-longing servicemen on the mainland, and those in the Air Force should take the privilege of many chances for quick success in seeking freedom in their free motherland here on Taiwan.

He assured the Chinese Communist Air Force pilots that determination and confidence would be enough to make a bold flight to freedom.

The successes of Wang Hsueh-cheng, Sun Tien-chin and Wu Jung-ken can be taken as the best example and the best model, Kuo told the Chinese Communist Air Force in a radio broadcast.

Meanwhile, he also urged the Air Force servicemen here to sharpen their combat skills so that they may outperform their enemy in a real battle some day.

CHINA POST ON U.S. HELICOPTER SALE TO MAINLAND

OW130834 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Helicopters for Red China"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department's announcement Monday that it has licensed the sale of 24 civilian helicopters to Red China is disturbing. The sale is one of the first items authorized for Peking after its "Defense Minister" Chang Ai-ping's recent visit. It is but the beginning of other sales contemplated by the United States.

The helicopter in question is the FT-70-CT, a civilian version of the Sikorsky Black Hawk troop transport used by the U.S. Armed Forces. It has an engine especially designed for high altitude, hot weather environment and, according to the State Department, "intended for general transport use in rugged high altitude areas."

Although the civilian version does not have the armour plating of the military Black Hawk, nor the "hard points" for carrying externally mounted weapons, the State Department also said that it is possible that the helicopters could be used by the Red Chinese military.

It is quite clear that the licensed sale of 24 civilian helicopters to the Chinese Communists has potential military implications and should be subjected to U.S. Congressional scrutiny. The Chinese Communists could easily transform these civilian helicopters into military helicopters and serve its purposes in the present military campaign in Vietnam where its outmoded Armed Forces are suffering some heavy casualties according to the Vietnamese claims.

Peking's gaining in one sale of so many helicopters which are suitable for military services in the tropical and mountainous regions of Southeast Asia should also be a subject of keen concern to all the Southeast Asian nations, especially the ASEAN nations. They have expressed their deep concern to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over the planned U.S. arms sales to Communist China.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir told Secretary Shultz quite frankly that the long-term threat to the Southeast Asian area mainly comes from Communist China. With that view, all Southeast Asian nations are in complete accord and they consider the U.S. policy toward the Chinese Communists as playing with fire which will eventually burn the United States. It was based on that view that recently the Republic of China Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan urged all free nations to stop dealing with Red China in arms sales and technology and avoid increasing its threat to peace and security of Asia.

The U.S. licensing sale of 24 helicopters to the Peking regime will have indeed disturbing effects on all the nations in the Asian and Pacific region. It will heighten, rather than diminish, the present tension in this region. It will enable the Chinese Communist Armed Forces to gain mobility in waging its present conflict with Vietnam. It will help its aggression against its neighbors. It should, therefore, be opposed by all the free people in the Asian and Pacific nations as it will endanger their security and peace.

CHINA POST ON REUNIFYING CHINA UNDER DEMOCRACY

OW110827 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reunifying China Under Democracy"]

[Text] "The Republic of China will not accept Red China's reunification proposals because China should be reunified under the free and democratic system."

These remarks came from Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, who made the statement in a recent interview with STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN, a West German daily,

Premier Yu emphasized that the people in Taiwan have no confidence in the reunification plan proposed by the Chinese communist regime. He was saying, in other words, that the people of Free China want neither the Communist system nor the rule of the Chinese Communist Party. Both are what the Peking regime eventually wants to impose on the Free China according to its plan for reunification.

The people in Taiwan know very well what would happen to them if Free China should be placed under the rule of the Chinese Communist regime. That would mean the loss of their cherished freedom and prosperity.

Premier Yu said it well: "The key issue regarding the future of China lies not in the superficial comparison of population and land area...but rather in the recognition of which system and life style fulfills the needs of Chinese society and the aspirations of the Chinese people."

The Chinese people, throughout their long history, have valued freedom and a good life. Only an economic and political system that satisfies those needs should be adopted for all of China. And this must be a system of democracy and free enterprise.

Such a system will hold the key to a truly modernized and strong China.

PRC CUT IN PURCHASES OF U.S. WHEAT 'VERY LIKELY'

HK130328 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 3

["Random Talk on the News" by Chao Tung: "Sino-U.S. Trade Facing New Problems"]

[Text] This year is one in which the United States has reaped a bumper wheat harvest. It has decided to promote the sale of its wheat to China.

However, not long ago, the U.S. Government suddenly took a strange move in regard to the issue of textile imports. It stipulated that exporting countries must possess a country-of-origin certificate certifying that the major incremental value of their goods is created locally before they are allowed to transport those goods to the United States.

In fact, the development of the world's free trade has entered a stage characterized by cooperation among various countries, which give full play to their own strong points. A product may have to undergo several processes in different countries. This practice, which gives full play to the strong points of different countries and keeps production costs low, is universally accepted. Let us take the U.S. airplane industry and computer industry as an example. Many parts and components are processed abroad before assembly begins in the United States. If complicated country-of-origin documents are required for all kinds of goods, the customs officials of any country can detain the goods imported from another country and delay their import on the grounds that they must first examine the country-of-origin documents, thus strangling the exporting country's export trade by making them bear much higher operating costs (in terms of interest and warehouse storage charges).

The Multi-Fiber Agreement [MFA] includes provisions dealing with the issue of country-of-origin. All countries have been following these provisions without friction. However, by putting into effect on 7 September the new rules on country-of-origin, the United States will violate the MFA. Thus, Third World countries and regions, particularly China and Hong Kong, will be dealt a heavy blow.

By doing so, the United States is showing its overbearing attitude and violating an international agreement. At present, American textile goods lack the ability to compete. This is a result of the high U.S. dollar exchange rate. Thus, Americans prefer imported textile goods. If the United States wants to add to the competitive power of its goods, it can simply lower the U.S. dollar exchange rate. China buys goods exported by the United States at prices in U.S. dollars. However, China is still willing to bear the losses resulting from the high exchange rate of the U.S. dollar.

China is not obliged to accept the foul move taken by the United States. It is very likely that China will cut its purchase of wheat from the United States. Grain is not a problem in China. By buying wheat from the United States, China is doing business with it on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. U.S. congressmen and wheat sellers have successively written Reagan letters, urging him to reconsider the issue. This shows that there are many far-sighted people among American businessmen.

Beijing is concerned with Hong Kong's prosperity. Beijing will adopt appropriate policies to deal with disruption caused by people outside Hong Kong. In opposing the harsh rule on country-of-origin, Beijing is supposedly backing and sympathizing with Hong Kong.

PAPER CITES REACTION TO XU JIATUN SPEECH

HK110222 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Aug 84 pp 1, 22

[Text] The pledge by China's chief representative here that Peking will not meddle in local affairs was seen by political analysis yesterday as a timely assurance.

Analysts and commentators said yesterday they believed Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, was keen to dispel fears that China could be a source of interference, against a background of the imminent setting up of the joint liaison office and the Sino-British pact.

The chairman of Meeting Point, Mr Lau Nai-Keung, said Mr Xu's assurance was intended to put the hearts of the people at ease. With the agreement to set up the joint liaison office and the expectation that the Sino-British agreement will soon be initialled, people may think that China will have an increasing say in the local affairs, Mr Lau said. Mr Lau said Hong Kong should welcome Mr Xu's "admission" of fears that China could be a source of interference in the implementation of its own policies. There was such a possibility and Peking could not deny it, he said. "This will make China and Hong Kong more alert about possible interference," he said.

Mr Lau said the linking of the Hong Kong issue to China's worldwide strategy of anti-hegemonism was a new point in Mr Xu's speech.

In his speech on Thursday, Mr Xu said China's policies towards Hong Kong were based on safeguarding lasting world peace and a worldwide strategic scenario of anti-hegemonism, among other considerations.

Mr Lau said Mr Xu might have meant China agreed to compromises in the case of Hong Kong, in order to win Britain's support against hegemonism.

Mr Lee Yee, editor of the NINETIES MONTHLY, said he did not doubt China's determination to prevent its cadres from interfering in local affairs. But the argument Mr Xu put forward to dispel the fears did not sound convincing, he said. He said Mr Xu was rather vague when he talked about possible interference from Hong Kong's domestic sector. Mr Xu said certain people and forces might cause large-scale unrest because of their political bias or in pursuit of special interests. Mr. Lee said there were already such people and forces, but they did not cause large-scale unrest.

The vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers Association, Mr Sze Chusian, said he believed China was sincere about non-interference in Hong Kong. "But how effective the Chinese Government can be in this direction remains to be seen," he added. Mr Sze said the fact that Chinese officials repeatedly gave this guarantee showed that the Chinese Government understood the feelings of the people of Hong Kong.

A research officer with the University of Hong Kong's Centre of Asian Studies, Mr Steve Chin, said Mr Xu's statement indicated China was prepared to exercise great constraint over Hong Kong and this was in line with the thinking of "two systems within one country." Mr Chin said the promises of "no launching of class struggles" were a prerequisite to a highly autonomous Hong Kong administration. "All the assurances in the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong's future would become empty words if these two compromises were not honoured by China," he said.

MING PAO ON PARTY RECTIFICATION IN GUANGDONG

HK130428 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Guangzhou" by Zhong Shu: "Ren Zhongyi Conducts Comparison and Examination, Says There Is a Lack of Boldness in the Work"]

[Text] The work of comparison and examination in the party rectification of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee was completed recently. The Standing Committee grasped the major problem related to the provincial CPC Committee's failure to adequately emancipate its mind and lack of boldness in its work, made an analysis of these problems and formulated a series of measures to solve these problems.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee began its work of collectively conducting comparison and examination in April this year.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said in an examination meeting: I think that the first problem that I should examine is my failure to adequately emancipate my mind. This was first of all shown in the fact that he had failed to bravely or to fully utilize the special policies that the CPC Central Committee allowed Guangdong to adopt, and thus he failed to create with great boldness the new situation in Guangdong's work, and that often he paid too much attention to making steady progress and thus failed to make adequate efforts to blaze new trails. In principle the province has persisted in enlivening the economy at home and opening up to the outside world, but in its actual work it has sometimes made some decisions that have run against this principle.

steady progress and thus failed to make adequate efforts to blaze new trails. In principle the province has persisted in enlivening the economy at home and opening up to the outside world, but in its actual work it has sometimes made some decisions that have run against this principle.

Ren Zhongyi said that he was mainly responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes in the provincial CPC Committee's work during the past few years. Other members of the Standing Committee and the vice governors who are party members have also made conscientious self-examination concerning the problems in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. They analyzed themselves and criticized others.

It is said that the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has conducted comparison and examination seriously and conscientiously and all its members have disclosed their innermost thoughts and feelings. Kou Qingyan, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the provincial CPC Committee who also attended the meeting, said: This has been the best democratic life meeting that I have ever attended in the past 20 years.

In one of his talks with the responsible persons of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, asked why Guangdong had fallen far behind Jiangsu in its gross industrial and agricultural output value. In order to find an answer to this question, during the party rectification provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo took a delegation to make an inspection visit to Jiangsu late last May in order to learn from Jiangsu. They personally investigated Jiangsu's urban and rural areas and thus were both educated and inspired. Those who had been complacent before the visit saw where their work fell short compared with the work in Jiangsu. In early 1950, Jiangsu and Guangdong had relatively the same level of economic foundation. However, Guangdong's level of economic development at present falls below that of Jiangsu by nearly 50 percent. In 1983 Jiangsu's gross industrial and agricultural output value was 82.4 billion yuan while that of Guangdong was only 45.5 billion yuan.

In order to put an end to this kind of backwardness, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has put forth some concrete measures, which, in short, are to conduct bold reforms and open up wider to the outside world.

In light of the reality in Guangdong, the provincial CPC Committee has drawn up a blueprint for the economic development of the whole province, dividing the province up into four tiers -- special economic zones, port cities that are open to the outside world, coastal areas, and mountainous areas. The plan stipulates a series of different, concrete policies for the different tiers.

The three special economic zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou will adopt a larger number of measures and channels to draw in funds from abroad and import technology and intellectual resources. By so doing, these special zones will actually become the "window to import technology, the window to draw in management know-how, the window to introduce knowledge from abroad, and the window to carry out our foreign policies.

Guangzhou and Zhanjiang will focus on utilizing foreign capital and introducing technology in order to carry out technological transformation in their old enterprises and thus increase the competitive edge of their products in the market both at home and abroad.

Hainan Island should conscientiously and satisfactorily conduct cooperation with other areas at home and with foreign businessmen and thus satisfactorily develop its fundamental facilities. The Zhujiang delta area will continue to adopt its appropriate special policies and flexible measures to speed up its economic development.

In developing its mountainous areas, the province will continue to relax its policies and encourage foreign and Overseas Chinese Businessmen to invest in and set up enterprises there.

The reforms promote the work of opening up to the outside world while the work of opening up to the outside world promotes reforms. At present in Guangdong the key task of reform is to streamline government administration and transfer power to lower levels. The provincial CPC Committee has formulated concrete policies on transferring downward the power of cadre personnel management, financial power, the power of allocating materials and goods, and that related to the examination and approval of various kinds of matters. Undoubtedly this will play a positive role in speeding up the reforms and the work of opening up the outside world and in promoting the development of the economy of the whole province.

For a time in the past, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Secretaries Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Xie Fei, and other cadres have all gone to the lower levels to make investigations and study.

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